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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

GREAT BRITAIN AND HER ALLIANCES.

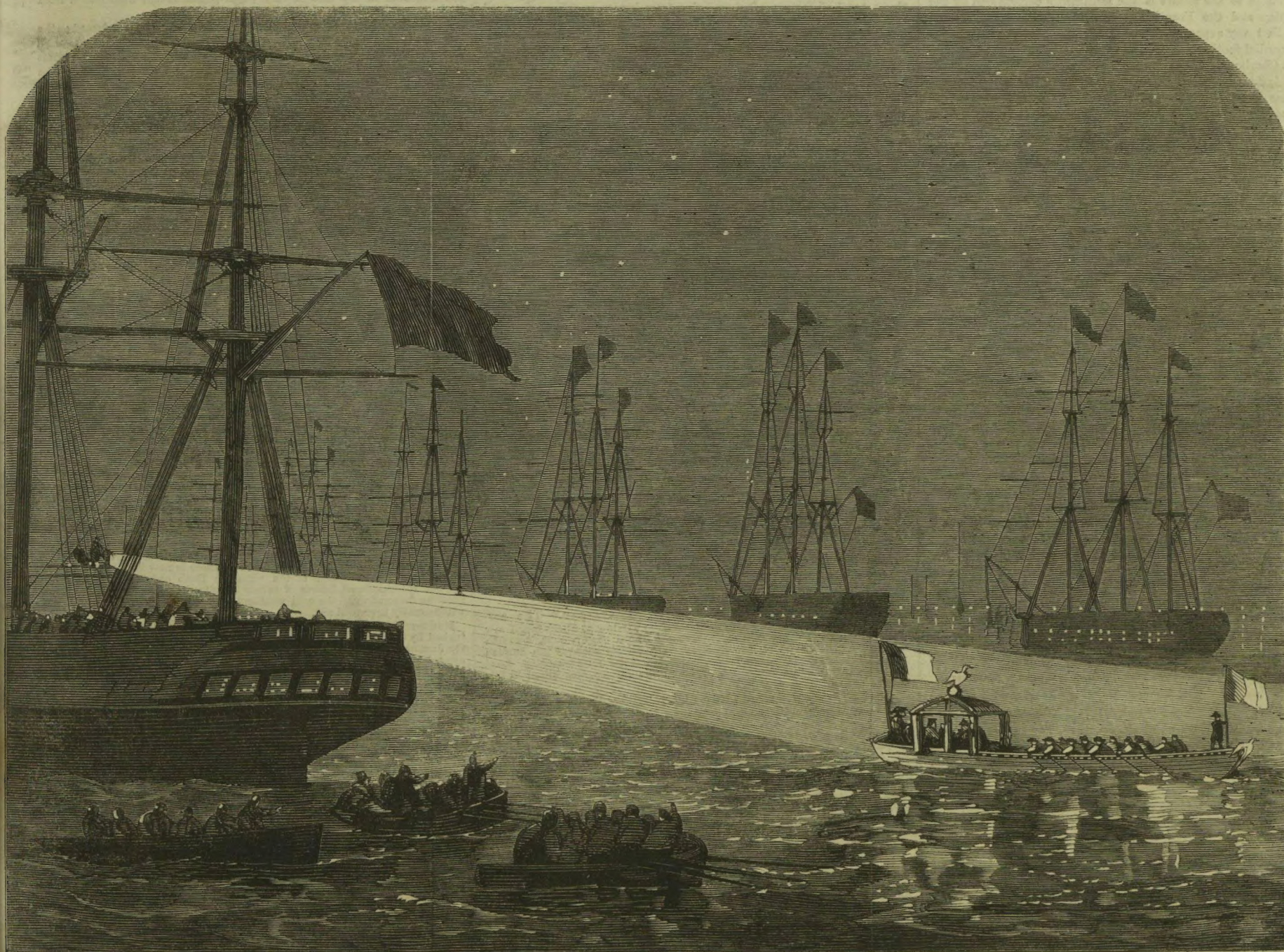
THERE is a class of persons who believe that the peace of Europe depends upon the alliance of Great Britain with France. There is another class of persons who denounce that alliance as unnatural and mischievous, and as having no other end than the maintenance of despotism in Europe. But are not both these classes wrong? And is there any such thing in existence as what is called the Anglo-French alliance?

An alliance, if it be a reality, must have a purpose and an object. When the Emperor Nicholas invaded Turkey, to strangle "the sick man" and endanger the equilibrium of Europe, England and France formed an alliance of which the end and aim were clearly defined. To prevent spoliation and murder, to maintain the independence of Turkey, to force Russia back within her own limits, and to proclaim that the day had passed when any one European Power could be permitted to extend her territories at the expense of another;—such were the objects of Great Britain and France during the struggle that ended with the capture of the Malakoff and the Peace of Paris. The alliance was alike noble in design and successful in accomplish-

ment. If it did not settle all the great questions that still seethe and simmer in the great cauldron of European politics, it was solely owing to the fact that Monarchs and Statesmen, Admirals and Generals, are not expected to be philosophers. Their business is with to-day, not with to-morrow. It is not their function to redress grievances which may create wars a quarter of a century hence, but to deal with the circumstances of the hour. It is theirs to put out fires, not to build houses; to be practical, not theoretical; and to govern, not to attempt to regenerate, mankind. When peace with Russia was signed by the Plenipotentiaries at Paris, the alliance of Great Britain and France came naturally to its end. It has not since been renewed; and unless for some specific purposes, or to confront some new danger, need not be taken into consideration by politicians and statesmen.

As long as such an alliance is thought to be an actuality, rather than a possibility, so long will other nations, especially the more powerful of them, look upon it with jealousy and mistrust. Russia and Austria may well ask each other why Great Britain and France should be allied, if not to preponderate against them? The friends, wise or unwise, of constitutional and popular freedom in Europe, who see in the maintenance of the Napoleonic

dynasty in France the greatest impediment to the realisation of their own ideas of government, may ask, in the same manner, for what purposes two such nations are united, if not to prevent the diffusion and growth of Liberal ideas on the Continent? In fact, an alliance offensive and defensive between two great nations is of its own nature a species of insult, if it be not a menace and affront, to all other nations that lie within the sphere of their activity. Neither England nor France is in need of the support derivable from the other. No nation is in a position, even if it had the inclination, to attack either of the two. The latent power of each, and the friendship that exists between them, are sufficient to impress the whole world with proper respect, even if self-interest and the necessities of their own well-being did not compel other great communities to keep the peace. Whatever may be the real condition of France, external and internal, Great Britain is so strong in herself as to require no allies. The sea that surrounds her shores is a more valuable means of defence than an army of a million of men. She has the noblest navy afloat, even though it be not fully manned; and she has a people who love the sea more fondly, and behave themselves more gallantly upon it, than any other people in the world. She is free, industrious, and



THE FETES AT CHERBOURG.—THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S STATE GONDOLA LIGHTED FROM THE "DIADEM" BY THE HON. MAJOR FITZMAURICE'S LIFE-LIGHT.—(SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 180.)

prosperous; and no portion of her teeming population are more dissatisfied with the laws and the institutions under which they live, than is wholesome and safe in a country that does not desire to stagnate or to relapse into barbarism. What need, then, has such a country of allies? England needs friends and customers, but at the present moment she wants no partners. Her friendship with France is only intimate because France is her nearest neighbour, and because anything else but courtesy and cordiality betwixt them would be unworthy of their civilisation and detrimental to their interests. It is, therefore, an entire misconception on the part of French writers to assert that England courts the alliance of their country, or demands it for any purposes, either of war or peace. It is equally a misconception on the part of Hungarians, Italians, and other "nationalities" to denounce that alliance; and on the part of the great military States of Europe, despotisms and upholders of despotisms, to look upon it with jealousy and aversion. It is simply non-existent; and, for all actual purposes, there is as much of an alliance between Great Britain and Russia, Austria, Prussia, or the United States of America, as there is between Great Britain and the Emperor Napoleon.

Should, unfortunately, the day ever dawn when adverse circumstances shall compel Great Britain to form alliances for the protection or the furtherance of her policy, she may look around the world and no longer limit her choice, even to that great nation which her sentinels can descry without telescopes from the white cliffs of Dover. Her position is alike independent and secure. She covets no territory in Europe. She desires nothing of any nation in the world but that it shall prosper and be at peace. If it pleases the people of Europe to submit to despotisms, old or new, it is no business of hers. She can but recognise such despotisms as established facts, and maintain with the despots the courtesies of diplomacy and the amenities of personal intercourse. If, on the other hand, it pleases the nations of Europe to remodel their institutions, to establish limited monarchies or republics, it is equally her duty to accommodate herself to the facts, and to maintain with Monarchy or Republic the relations of respect and amity. No one dares invade her. No one has the temerity to seek or to create a quarrel with her. She stands alone—the umpire of the nations—strong in her geographical position, and stronger still in the wealth, the patriotism, the bravery, and the freedom of her people. Let others, if they will, court her alliance in the hour of danger; but she needs no alliances, either in the Old World or in the New. If a second Nicholas arise to subvert the foundations of the European equilibrium, or if a coalition be formed having for its object to reduce Great Britain to secondary rank, then she may form alliances—possibly with France, and probably with America. In the meantime she seeks none, and, if she did, would be better without them.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

If any doubts as to the nature of the sentiments entertained by the French nation and the French Emperor in reference to England existed, or that any expectation was entertained of the establishment of a cordial footing between the two countries by the late proceedings at Cherbourg, those doubts and those expectations have now certainly found a solution.

Hardly has the last salute fired at Cherbourg ceased to resound than out comes an array of pamphlets containing the most savage attacks and denunciations on England. "Aurons nous la guerre avec l'Angleterre?" is the talk of one of these, which, taking in the question of war in general while answering that it starts on its titlepage by putting, replies, "No; not unless it be a European war of social reposition." "If this struggle is to take place, we ardently desire the day of its commencement," says M. Medoras, the writer, or supposed writer, of the brochure in question; "and, if the Government of England takes the side of our enemies, we, the first, will utter the cry, 'War to England!' We shall see with enthusiasm our vessels range themselves, our army defile, before Napoleon III., and we shall cry to the Emperor, 'Sire, the people of England are not against you; you have your opponents only those Sardanapalus of the Thames (i.e., the English aristocracy) who, drinking in golden cups the sweat of a hundred millions of islanders, take the airs of the pachas of civilisation. Sire, your glory will not be that of conquerors, but your ashes will be laid in the temple of humanity.'"

This precious document winds up with the prophecy that Providence intends to charge France with the mission of giving England her new organisation, and that "in future it is not only Heaven that the English labourer will invoke in his misery, but he will turn his eyes towards Cherbourg, seeking in the mists of the horizon the liberating fleet."

To say that this is trash, bombast, and wild folly is quite needless; but the appearance of such paragraphs at such a time, and under a Government where the press is hampered and bound in by repressory laws at all sides, gives it the importance that is acquired by the feather when thrown up to indicate the direction of the wind. But enough here of this subject, on which in its proper place we could write volumes.

The question of the nomination to the post of Grand Admiral of France is settled. The Empress, in quitting the *Bretagne*, wrote in an album placed on the cabin table—

Mon séjour à bord de la *Bretagne* est un des épisodes les plus heureux de ma vie.
EUGENIE.
Grande Amirale de France.

There is no doubt but that throughout the whole of the Cherbourg and Brittany expeditions the most genuine enthusiasm manifested was addressed to the person of the Empress, in consequence of her ceaseless and, we may say, praiseworthy attempt to conciliate and win golden opinions from all orders of men, to say nothing of women and children.

The fête of the 15th went off much as such fêtes usually do.

Paris, generally, is in a state of flat calm, as far as any present or actual movement of interest is concerned.

The following description of the rejoicings which took place in Paris on Sunday in honour of the fête day of Napoleon is taken from *Galvani's Messenger*:—

"The Emperor's fête was favoured by most delightful weather, a fine breeze springing the ardent rays of the sun. The day was ushered in by a salvo of artillery fired at six in the morning.

Abundant gifts of money and food were distributed among the poor, under the superintendence of the mayors of the several arrondissements, and the more necessitous classes of the capital were the first to rejoice at the recurrence of the day. A solemn service with 'Te Deum' was celebrated in the different churches, the attendance everywhere, but particularly at Notre Dame, being most numerous. About one o'clock the Esplanade of the Invalides appeared to be the great point of attraction, military pantomimes, climbing-poles, and feats of activity being exhibited to a vast multitude for several hours. The gratuitous performances at the regular theatres attracted immense crowds, and the neighbourhood of the entrance doors was blocked up several hours beforehand by individuals whose patience was ultimately rewarded with the best places.

"The boat races on the Seine also excited great interest, and the various prizes were stubbornly contested for. Towards five o'clock M. Godard's balloon ascended, carrying up a number of hornplayers, who continued playing until the sounds were lost in distance.

"Towards evening a great number of persons collected at the Rond Point of the Champs Elysées to hear the concert given under the direction of Landell, with M. Mohr, of the Guides, as leader, and M. Chev, as director of the singing. Not fewer than 250 fine instrumental performers and 300 singers took part in the various morceaux. The fireworks and illuminations remained as the last displays of the fête. Very long before the time for the fireworks, thousands of persons were seen proceeding in the direction of the Champ de Mars, and all the quays leading to it were densely crowded. At nine o'clock the signal gun was fired, and was immediately answered by a fine discharge of rockets, followed by bombs and Roman candles in countless numbers. The first grand piece represented a long gallery of light about 200 yards in extent, all the front of which was covered with the Imperial initial. At one end were the words 'La Paix,' and at the other 'La Guerre,' and in the centre a brilliant sun. On the summit of the Trocadero there was afterwards seen in fire a gigantic eagle with outstretched wings and surmounted by the Imperial crown. Just previously to the bouquet, an immense vase, as if of white marble, suddenly appeared, looking as if it stood in the midst of a fountain of fire, and from the centre of which the bouquet, or rather three bouquets in rapid succession, burst forth, throwing around a brilliant shower of fireballs of every hue. The ground-work of the bouquet remained all the time one brilliant glare of deep red fire, such as M. Ruggieri lately used with so much effect on the breakwater at Cherbourg. On the whole the display was such as to call forth one loud burst of applause from the assembled multitude. By the time the pyrotechnic display had finished, the illuminations had become general. At midnight the streets were still filled with promenaders, the weather being delightful to the close."

The Emperor, on the occasion of his fête, has granted 1241 pardons or commutations of punishment. At Brest, also, the Emperor, on the prayer of the Empress, granted a complete pardon to five prisoners, one of them the mother of five children.

The Emperor's fête day was celebrated in all the towns of France with considerable pomp. The proceedings were invariably the same: official receptions by the Prefect and Divine service in the morning, followed by reviews, with illuminations and fireworks in the evening.

The Emperor of the French is now travelling over the ancient province of Brittany, and his progress is declared to be highly popular.

The Imperial Prince, who, it will be remembered, was enrolled in the 1st Regiment of Grenadier Guards a few days after his birth, and who has ever since drawn the pay of a private soldier, has just been promoted to the rank of corporal. The following is the text of the order for his elevation:—

His Imperial Highness the Prince Imperial Napoleon Louis-Eugène-Jean-Joseph, matriculated No. 3463, is appointed to be a corporal in the 1st battalion, 1st company, in which there is a vacancy by reason of the transfer of Corporal Prugnot to the 3rd battalion of the 4th company. Versailles, Aug. 14, 1858.

DE BRETTEVILLE, Colonel.

A slight shock of earthquake, which lasted two seconds, was experienced at Toulon on Friday night week. The heat had been oppressive during the day.

AUSTRIA.

A conspiracy was discovered some time since at Lemberg, the capital of Austrian Galicia. It originated in one of the schools there, most of the conspirators being from twelve to fifteen years of age. Eleven of them have been tried and sentenced, one to death, and the others to various terms of imprisonment. In passing sentence the Judges themselves recommended them to mercy, on account of their extreme youth. The investigation is said to have put the Government on the track of a more formidable conspiracy, with ramifications in Russian Poland, with a view to a general rising of all the Slavonic populations of Austria to form a Republic, which would comprise some 9,000,000 of inhabitants.

The Archduke Stephen of Austria, ex-Governor-General of Hungary, who has for some years been living in a sort of exile in the Duchy of Nassau, has returned to Vienna, and a reconciliation has taken place between him and the Emperor.

RUSSIA.

A religious reform has taken place in Russia. The Government has limited the powers of the Orthodox Greek clergy in certain matters, and has suppressed some ridiculous ceremonies which had been introduced into public worship in order to strike the imaginations of the ignorant and superstitious populations. It has also resolved to reduce the number of the United Greek clergy, so as to have one pope for every 1000 souls instead of one for every 300. Lastly, the schools which were set apart to the priests' children have been converted into communal schools.

UNITED STATES.

A special agent was about to proceed to New Caledonia and Vancouver's Island, for the purpose of informing the United States' Government correctly of events that may occur in that region.

The yellow fever was committing serious ravages in New Orleans. During the week ending on the 31st ult. 70 deaths out of a total of 193 cases were caused by this disease.

The anniversary of the day on which Great Britain emancipated the slaves in her West India possessions was celebrated by festivals at Poughkeepsie, New Bedford, New York, and Brooklyn.

THE REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY.—Tuesday's *Gazette* contains a copy of an agreement concluded at Montevideo on the 23rd of June, 1857, between England, France, and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, which provides for the settlement, by means of a mixed commission, of certain claims of British and French subjects upon that Republic.

THE ISLAND OF CANDIA seems to have recovered its tranquillity in consequence of the large concessions made to the Christians. The Mahometans are leaving the island, and their own authorities bid them God speed. Bosnia remains in a state of civil war.

NEW VERSION OF THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.—The correspondent of the *Guardian* says:—"In a shop window at Cherbourg I saw displayed a large engraving representing a naval engagement, beneath which was written: 'The French Redoubtable (of 74) engages the English vessels the Victory (120), the Temeraire (110), and the Thunderer (90). Lord Nelson, the English commander on board the Victory, was killed in this murderous action.'"

MRS. CHISHOLM, we are glad to learn by the *Bendigo Advertiser*, is improving in health. Her friends hope that she will be able to leave Kyneton for Melbourne soon for change of air. Mrs. Chisholm proposes eventually to proceed to Sydney for the benefit of her health.

THE GAMING-TABLES IN GERMANY.—A letter from Hamburg says:—"The Prussian Government continue their exertions to abolish the gaming-tables throughout Germany, but the run of bad luck to which the 'bank' at Baden has latterly been exposed may have a greater influence in the accomplishment of that object than any legal enactment of the Diet would be likely to effect. The 'bank' there has this season been broken twelve times, five of which successes had been gained by a Baron (a Captain in the Austrian Army), who on leaving the place gave 5000 Z . to the poor of the town in token of gratitude for his 'luck' there."

ESCAPE OF WILD BEASTS.—At Lublin, in Russian Poland, last week, a tiger and two hyenas escaped from a travelling menagerie, and sought refuge in the woods of Belzyce and Konopnica, in the neighbourhood. Several animals were torn to pieces by the tiger, and the terror which prevailed was so great that the inhabitants dared not go to the fields to reap the crops. A number of soldiers had been sent to surround the wood and kill the animals.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

The Overland Mail has brought letters and papers to July 19. We quote from the *Bombay Times* and other papers of that date:—

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Order has been restored at Gwalior, and the electric telegraph had been extended to that place.

The rebels fugitives from Gwalior, after being defeated by General Napier's pursuing column, advanced towards Jeypore; but, that place having been occupied by a force from Neemuch, under General Roberts, they diverged from it, and moved southward. General Roberts has left Jeypore for the purpose of intercepting them.

Sir Hugh Rose has left Gwalior, and arrived at Mhow, en route to Poonah, to resume command of that division of the Bombay Army.

The province of Behar is in a state of chronic disorder, being overrun by bands of armed rebels, who destroy everything within their reach.

Sir Edward Lugard has resigned his command, on account of ill health, and is about to return to Europe. Brigadier Douglas now conducts the operations in Behar.

Maun Sing is said to be besieged in his fort of Shagur, near Fyzabad, by a large force of rebel sepoys, with guns, aided by followers of the Begum. A force from Lucknow is said to be advancing to his relief.

Colonel Byng and Captain Sotheby, R.N., detached by Brigadier Rowercroft from Bustee, attacked Mahomed Hossein, five miles west of Captainingunge, and completely defeated him, taking all his camp and baggage.

The Governor-General still remains at Allahabad; and Lady Canning, from Madras, is on her way to Calcutta, to join her husband.

Sir Co. Campbell is likewise at Allahabad, reposing after his arduous labours.

Lord Harris has left Madras, to proceed on a tour in the provinces, and is going towards the Neilgherries. Sir Patrick Grant is also at Ootacamund.

Lord Elphinstone has left Bombay for the Deccan, and is now residing at Dapoorie. Sir Henry Somerset is at Poonah.

SUMMARY.

GWALIOR.—The pursuit of the Gwalior fugitives by General Napier was continued in the direction of the Chumbul until the evening of the 21st or 22nd June, when, finding that they were nearly thirty miles in advance of him, he retraced his steps to Gwalior. They seem to have divided during the pursuit into three bodies, and to have made their way by separate routes to Surmuttra, in the Dholpoor territory, whence they pushed on to Hindoun, arriving there on the 25th or 26th ultimo. The first division, headed by Tania Topee and the Rao Sahib, carried with them the treasure, while the Nawab of Banda, with the second, 6000 strong, had charge of the remaining guns and their baggage. Both these divisions consisted of horse and foot. The second division, called the Gwalior budmashes, had no leader of note, and consisted simply of the rabble hanging round the Pandies wherever they appear. Upon arrival at Hindoun, in the Jeypore territory, the detachment of Contingent troops posted there with four guns, being too weak to resist, made a show of fraternising with the rebels. They were not troubled, however, with their presence long, for on hearing of the advance of a division from Agra to Futtehpoor, the fugitives left Hindoun in such haste as to abandon the guns of the Contingent, of which the Rajah's men quietly resumed charge. The latest intelligence we have of them is that, on the 29th ultimo, they were marching slowly towards Jeypore, distant about sixty miles, but were in the extreme perplexity, and changing the direction of their course incessantly. We can well understand the cause of their uncertainty. Roberts is at Jeypore by this time, with 2000 of the Rajpootana field force; and Tania Topee has shown, conclusively, that he has no stomach for a meeting with our soldiers anywhere. It is whispered about that this man is no other than the Nana himself, but we cannot attach much importance to the rumour in the face of very positive and recent information from Oude concerning the lair of that "sorry beast."

OUDE.—The death of our old enemy the Moulvie is confirmed; the rumoured issue of a general amnesty by Lord Canning not. Hope Grant's action at Nawabgunge, the particulars of which were furnished by the last mail, has cleared the country between Lucknow and the Gogra, while the uniform ill success of the rebel arms is beginning to exercise the happiest effects on the peasantry. They now refuse to comply with the exactions of the insurgents, and the zemindars, if sufficiently strong, openly resist their demands by force. We trust earnestly that no maudlin humanitarianism will be permitted to interfere with the reduction of Oude by judicious severity. The circumstances of the province are altogether so exceptional that the repetition of twaddling maxims for our guidance may be safely spared. We have every intention of showing all the liberality and mercy that can be safely shown, but wholesale condonation would be transcendental folly. Outram is a noble soldier and able administrator, but he knows far less of Oude than his predecessor did; and, with all Colonel Sleeman's gentleness, we doubt very much whether he would have counselled the Outram amnesty. Lucknow is the theatre of vast engineering works of improvement just now. A series of positions is being fortified to command the city, the whole being connected together by military roads, while new and wide thoroughfares are being opened in all directions. Not a trace of the rebel fortifications has been left, the old streets have been repaired, the houses are reoccupied, and the most lawless city of India is reduced to a pattern of quietness. We regret to learn that a good deal of sickness is prevalent amongst the soldiery, but the rains would probably afford relief. The Begum, with the chief of the remaining leaders, is at Boondee, with a force detailed as follows:—7000 matchlocks, 3000 sepoys, 2500 nujebas, 1400 troopers, with eight guns. The rebel leaders congregated here are said to be Mummo Khan, Birjees Kader, Hurdut Sing, and Kallun Khan; and it is asserted that great efforts are being made to secure reinforcements of men. Khan Bahadoor Khan, of Bareilly, is in great distress at Baraitch, having lost all his followers. Maun Sing, who has been coquetting alternately with the rebels and ourselves, is at last besieged—by order of the Begum as we suppose—in his fort Shagun, by the Nawab of Fyzabad; and it is rumoured that a British column has been dispatched to relieve him. Should he fall into the Begum's power, he will regret his vacillation when too late. We have certain information of the Nana doing only to the 12th of last month, at which date he was at Nanpara, about 120 miles N.E. of Lucknow, on the borders of Nepal, with 1000 cavalry, nearly all Mahrattas, and a few scores of infantry. The miscreant is careful to place a safe distance between our most advanced outposts and himself, and evidently contemplates a retreat across Nepal into Tibet, upon the approach of our troops. Beni Mahdo, with 2000 cavalry, 6000 infantry, and nine guns, is at Simree, south-east of Lucknow. Feroze Shah, of Delhi, and Lukker Shah are at Sundeelah, with a considerable body of rebels. The heart of Oude is now in our undisturbed possession, and the whole of the Gangetic Doab quieted. A campaign against the scattered bodies of rebels hanging between Nepal and Oude must be deferred until the cold weather, when the last force of the rebellion will be easily trampled out.

ROHILCUND.—The peace of the Etawah district of this province is disturbed by the neighbourhood of Roop Sing, who was attempting to cross the Jumna on the 4th instant with a rabble of insurgents. A force was assembling to oppose him by the civil authorities, and it is satisfactory to learn that the province itself is quieted.

BEHAR, AZIMCHUR, AND SHAHABAD.—The debris of Kocer Sing's force, escaped from the Jughdespoor jungle, have been doing considerable mischief in these districts, burning bungalows, destroying factories, and plundering and torturing all suspected of attachment to our rule. Utterly insignificant in point of numbers, the absence of an efficient police permits them to rob and plunder at discretion.

The "lutting" of the troops is now pretty well completed in all quarters. The Central India Field Force and General Whitlock's division are settling down between Banda and Gwalior. The Rajpootana Force occupies the country from Neemuch to Jeypore. Sir Colin Campbell is with the Governor-General at Allahabad; and we shall now quietly recruit and accumulate resources for finally settling the country.

The determination of the home Government not to sanction the annexation of the principality of Dhar has given the liveliest satisfaction in this country. Conceal it as we may, the wide-spread dissatisfaction to our rule which this mutiny has revealed was the sure and inevitable result of the Dalhousie policy of confiscation. We trust that a wiser spirit will guide our counsels in future. That India owes much to Dalhousie may be freely admitted, but the persistence of that nobleman in a policy disapproved by almost every Indian statesman of experience will wreck his claims to the historian's respect.

Opposition, has been sent for to form a Ministry, and to-day at three—too late to write you the news—he meets the House. As all is surmise on this point, necessarily it follows that it is better to delay comment until we can deal with facts. Your readers interested in Canada may rely that I will not fail to transmit them.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL.—Sir Frederick Currie, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and General Sir R. Vivian have accepted seats in the new Council. Mr. John Stuart Mill, to whom Lord Stanley offered a seat in the Council, has declined to serve, on the score of failing health.

INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF NAPOLEON I., AT CHERBOURG.

THIS was the closing ceremony of the Cherbourg fêtes. On Sunday, at eleven o'clock, their Majesties heard mass at the Trinity Church. They were received at the door by the Bishop of Coutances and his clergy. After mass the Emperor and Empress, followed by the Imperial cortège, went to the Place Napoleon, where stands the equestrian statue of Napoleon I., which was to be inaugurated by the Emperor. Immediately on the arrival of their Majesties the veil which covered the statue fell, amidst cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" At the same moment salutes of artillery were fired from all the vessels in the harbour and from the forts. Their Majesties took their seats in a richly-decorated tribune, which was erected in front of the station, and appeared to contemplate with lively satisfaction the magnificent panorama before them. The Emperor, perceiving around the statue several persons wearing the St. Helena medal, invited them all to advance to the foot of the tribune. These old relics of immortal phalanxes, who all carried in their hands crowns of immortelles, hastened to occupy the place pointed out to them, and saluted their Majesties with loud acclamations. As soon as silence was restored the Mayor of Cherbourg mounted the first steps of the tribune and addressed his Majesty. The following remarks occurred in the Emperor's speech, made in reply:—"It seems," he said, "to be a part of my destiny to accomplish, by peace, the great designs of the Emperor conceived by him during war. His principles obtain their triumph at the present day by the force of reason. It is thus, for instance, that the question of the freedom of the seas has in our time been solved. Posterity, indeed, will always be found to realise the ideas of a great man. But, whilst we refer these great results to the design of Napoleon I., we must also do justice to the efforts which had been made by preceding Governments, not only by that of Louis XVI. but as far back as Louis XIV. The present Government, relying on the support of the will of the great masses of the nation, does not wage war except when it is forced to defend the national honour, and the great interests of the peoples. Let us continue in this

course without distraction; let us continue to develop in peace the resources of our country; let us invite foreigners to visit us as friends, and not as rivals; and let us show that France is a nation in which confidence and unity reign, and that, maintaining such internal union as resists all the passionate impulses of the day, she abides mistress of herself, obedient only to the dictates of honour and reason."

INAUGURATION OF THE NAPOLEON DOCK.

THE second of the special celebrations of the fêtes of Cherbourg—the opening of the Great Basin, or Napoleon Dock, of the military port—took place on Saturday in the presence of an immense concourse of people. The weather was fine, and everything at the gates of the arsenal promised success; but one of those cross accidents that will spoil even Imperial fêtes had intervened between preparation and execution. The long-expected immersion, as a spectacle, was a total failure.

The water was to have been let into the excavation in a great and sudden rush through one of the two locks that connect this inner basin with the two smaller ones between it and the sea. The water, it was thought, was sufficiently controlled by a dam and caisson. The dam was constructed of earth, inclosing a mine at its base; this should have kept the water at the level of the outside dock, while the caisson was floated away. The dam would then have been the only barrier between the vast, empty space and the external docks, and, finally, the sea itself. But, when the water was admitted up to the dam, either the flood was stronger or the barrier weaker than had been calculated. One end of it was washed away, the mine was destroyed, and it was too late to remedy the disaster. So the great coup of the day, the anticipated explosion, the sudden rush of the element, and its first dash and spread over the immense granite level were all lost. The actual ceremony of immersion, the subject of the longest official programme, was reduced to opening the sluices of another lock and admitting the external water in a volume equalling a millrace.

The Emperor, immediately on his arrival, descended the long



THE CHERBOURG FÊTES.—STATUE OF NAPOLEON I. AT CHERBOURG.



THE CHERBOURG FÊTES.—INAUGURATION OF THE NAPOLEON DOCK, CHERBOURG.



THE CHERBOURG FÊTES.—TENTS AT THE RAILWAY STATION, CHERBOURG.—(SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 150.)

wooden stairs that led down to the bottom of the dock. He had the Empress on his arm. They were followed by all the staff and the ladies in attendance, a very brilliant train. A group were formed round the inauguration-stone, under which were placed the usual coins and records, amid the firing of cannon and acclamations of the public. The ceremony was soon over, and the Imperial party reascended. Now ought to have come the grand spectacle, the admission of the waters. The Emperor would have given the signal, the mine would have been fired, and in one mighty bound the destined tenant of this great work would have taken possession of it. But his actual entrance was more quiet, it was even humble: a subdued stream from a sluice, opened without noise, crept in and spread itself imperceptibly over the space. There was nothing more to be done, except the bestowal of a blessing on the work by the Bishop of Coutances, with the same state and attendance as the inauguration of a railroad, and the same chanting and prayers. The ecclesiastical ceremony was much longer than the secular form that preceded it. At its conclusion the Emperor commenced a tour of all the workshops and departments of the port.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 22.—Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 23.—Peace Congress at Frankfurt, 1850.
TUESDAY, 24.—St. Bartholomew. Full Moon, 2h. 12m. p.m.
WEDNESDAY, 25.—Indian Mutiny Fund commenced, 1857.
THURSDAY, 26.—Prince Albert born, 1819.
FRIDAY, 27.—Bombardment of Algiers by Lord Exmouth, 1816.
SATURDAY, 28.—St. Augustine. Robespierre executed, 1794.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 23, 1858.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 41	1 41	2 27	3 17	4 11	5 11	6 14

BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL, IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, ON AUGUST 23, 24, 25, 26, AND 27, 1858.
Principal Vocalists: Madame Clara Novello, Mdlle. Victoire Ballo, and Mad. Castellani; Mad. Albani, Miss Dolby, and Madame Viardot Garcia; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Montem Smith, and Signor Tamburini; Signor Ronconi, Mr. Weiss, and Signor Bolletti. Organist, Mr. Stimpson. Conductor Mr. Costa.—Outline of the Performances: Tuesday Morning, ELIJAH—Mendelssohn. Wednesday Morning, ELIJAH—Costa. Thursday Morning, MESSIAH—Handel. Friday Morning, JUDITH, a new Oratorio—Henry Rowley, LAUDA SION—Mendelssohn; SERVICE IN C—Beethoven. On the Evenings of Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, GRAND MISCELLANEOUS CONCERTS; and on the Evening of Friday, A DRESS BALL.

PRICES OF ADMISSION TO THE HALL.—Tickets for secured places for the Morning Performances, 1s. each; for unsecured places, 10s. 6d.; for secured places for the Evening Performances, 15s.; for unsecured places, 10s. 6d. For the Ladies' Tickets 12s.; Ladies' Tickets 8s. For admission to all the performances, and to any part of the Hall, except the Orchestra, but without the privilege of a secured seat, 45 5s.

STRAVAGERS' COMMITTEE.—This Committee will ballot for and select places for parties (whether resident in Birmingham or not) who cannot conveniently ballot for their own places. Applications to the Strangers' Committee may be made, either personally or by letter, to George Whalley, Esq., 41, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, and will be received up to Thursday, the 26th of August. No application will be attended to unless it be accompanied by a remittance of the full price of the places required.

LODGINGS.—Visitors desirous of engaging Apartments, during the approaching Festival, are requested to make application, by letter, to Mr. Harrison, Music-seller, Colmore-row and Bennett's-hill, Birmingham.

RAILWAY ARRANGEMENTS have been entered into with the London and North-Western, Great Western, Midland, Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, Stour Valley, North Staffordshire, and South Staffordshire Railway Companies.

Programmes, containing full details of the Performances, and Special Railway Arrangements may be had, gratis, on application to Mr. Henry Howell, Secretary to the Committee, 34, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham, who will also supply any other information desired.

J. F. LEWIS, Chairman.

LEEDS MUSICAL FESTIVAL

SEPTEMBER 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1858.

Serial Tickets, including admission to the Townhall at the Inauguration by the Queen, can be purchased until further notice either by personal application or by letter addressed to T. W. George, Esq., Committee Rooms.

Serial Tickets, admitting to the Seven Performances	2 s. d.
Do, including the privilege of entrée to the Hall at the	4 4 0
Do, including the privilege of entrée to the Hall at the	5 5 0
Single Tickets for each Morning Performance, Front Seats	1 1 0
Do, Second Seats	9 9 0
Do, for each Evening Performance, Front Seats	1 5 0
Do, Second Seats	9 7 0

Holders of Serial Tickets will be provided with separate Transferable Tickets for each Performance.

Applicants for Serial or Single Tickets can make choice of seats at the Committee Rooms; and the Tickets purchased may be called for on every following Tuesday.

The Serial Tickets, which have been issued for the new road, for delivery, on arches are requested to call or send responsible persons for them as early as possible.

Tickets will be forwarded by post on pre-payment of one shilling.

The Second Seats are Numbered and Reserved.

Detailed Programmes can now be had at the Committee Rooms, 7, Greek-street, Park-row.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Arrangements for Week ending Saturday, AUGUST 28th.—Monday, Open at Nine. Tuesday, Open at Nine. Foresters Fête and Great Fountains. Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, Open at Ten. Admission on the above days, One Shilling. Friday, Open at Twelve. Grand Concert, last appearance of Madame Albani. Admission, 2s. 6d. On Sunday the Palace and Grounds are open to Shareholders gratuitously from 1.30 till Sunset, on presentation of Shareholder's Ticket.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MADAME ALBANI.—A GRAND CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY NEXT, the 27th inst., at which Madame Albani will make her last appearance at the Crystal Palace. Conductors: Mr. Mann and Mr. J. L. Hatton.—Admission, Half-a-Crown; Tickets taken on or before Thursday, 26th inst., 2s.; or Family Ticket admitting four, 7s.; Reserved Seats, 2s. 6d. extra; may be had at the Crystal Palace; at 2, Exeter Hall; and at the usual agents. Doors open at Twelve. Concert at Three.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION, in the gallery above adjoining the Central Transsept of the Palace, is NOW OPEN to the Public. The Company continue to receive framed Photographs (subject to approval), which will be exhibited free of charge, in this extensive and very beautiful gallery. Applications for the remaining space should be made at once to P. H. Delamotte, Esq., at the Palace. By order, Geo. Goss, Secretary.

Crystal Palace, August 19, 1858.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—NEW ROUTE between LONDON, the MIDLAND COUNTIES, and YORKSHIRE. The Public is informed that THROUGH TICKETS are now issued between the King's-cross Station, London, and all the principal towns upon the Midland Railway, including Nottingham, Newark, Lincoln, Sheffield, Doncaster, Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford, also York, Hull, &c.

Passengers wishing to travel by this route from London will please to inquire for ticket at the Midland booking-office, King's-cross Station.

Passengers from the country to London are requested to inform the clerk when they apply for tickets whether they wish to go via Rugby to the Euston Station, London, or via Bedford to King's-cross.

Derby, August, 1858. W. L. NEWCOMBE, General Manager.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1858.

In dealing with Orientals, the old proverb that "Delays are dangerous" has more significance of application than with people in the West. If, when the atrocious massacres at Jeddah were perpetrated upon the Christian population, Captain Pullen, of the *Cyclops*, had inflicted immediate and summary chastisement upon the offending city, it would have been far more useful as an example, and as a means of preventing future outrages, than any retribution inflicted at a later period. But another proverb—"Better late than never"—is as applicable in the East as in the West, and all Christendom will rejoice that condign punishment has at length been dealt out to the assassins of Jeddah and to the city that protected them. Although the French Government had been as much outraged as that of Great Britain—for the murderers spared neither French nor English, neither official nor non-official persons—it does not appear that the French had any share in the bombardment of Jeddah. The telegraphic despatches state that on the 25th of July the *Cyclops*—doubtless after receipt of instructions from Lord Malmesbury—steamed up the Red Sea to Jeddah, and sent a message to the Kaimakan demanding the trial and punishment of the murderers. A delay of thirty-six hours was accorded to the authorities, after which, if they refused to give satisfaction, the city was to be bombarded. Captain Pullen allowed four hours more than the thirty-six to elapse. Having in the meantime received no proper intimation, either from Namik Pacha, who was absent, or from the Kaimakan, he carried his threat into execution, and fired shells and rockets into the city, at intervals, during three

whole days. Expedited in their proceedings by this vigorous mode of argumentation, the local authorities proceeded to the trial of several men who may or may not have been concerned in the massacre. They were duly found guilty, and as duly sentenced to death; but Namik Pacha, who had arrived at Jeddah in the interim, boarded the *Cyclops*, and declared his inability, without positive instructions from Constantinople, to carry the sentence into effect. In this he appears to have acted strictly in accordance with the line of his duty—it being provided by the Tanzimat that no subject of the Ottoman Porte can be capitally punished without the confirmation by the Sultan himself of the local elict. Captain Pullen, in the exercise of his discretion, chose to disregard this impediment, and recommenced the bombardment. At intervals, for two days longer, shot and shell were fired into the city, when Ismael Pacha arrived at the scene with full powers, and immediately ordered the execution of eleven of the criminals. The men were hanged accordingly. At the time at which we write we have seen no explanation of the conduct of Captain Pullen in recommencing the bombardment after a statement of reasons so precise and apparently so conclusive as that of Namik Pacha; but we have little doubt the gallant officer will be able to show that further forbearance on his part would have been misinterpreted by the cowardly populace, whom it was his business to overawe and punish. The bombardment is not a matter to deplore; for in all probability the eleven men brought to the gallows were gaolbirds, already condemned for other offences, and as innocent of the particular murders in question as Namik Pacha or the Sultan himself. The whole city was guilty of the crime; and it is right that the city itself should have been made to suffer. If not, the fanatic Mussulmans would have laughed to scorn the offended majesty of England, and calculated at some future time with how many lives of the most brutal and degraded of their own criminals they might have purchased three times the number of the more precious lives of European gentlemen, and those of their innocent wives and children. The zealots of Islam had grown too bold, and needed a lesson at Christian hands. And, all things considered, the British public will be well content to learn that the chastisement has been administered by the British Government alone, as the Government most interested, from its position in India, in impressing the whole Oriental, and especially the Mussulman, population with a wholesome dread of its authority.

OUR readers will not think that we lack subjects of discussion and comment if we once again return to the interesting and important topic of the Transatlantic Telegraph. Already its first great message has been recorded—"Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace and goodwill towards men." No form or collocation of words could so appropriately inaugurate an undertaking so beneficent as the simple but magnificent phrase of that message of the angels. That the two great nations linked together under the waters of the ocean by the mysterious, agency of electricity, should remember in all their future intercourse the cheering words which first flashed along the wire, would indeed be a circumstance of happy augury for the fortunes of humanity. That they will remember them, and to some appreciable degree act upon them, is all but certain; for every transmission of the current must preach Peace indirectly, if not directly. It seems, indeed, absurd and next to impossible to imagine that Great Britain and the United States of America should interchange by that medium any messages of hate, rancour, or hostility, or any communications but those of commerce, diplomatic courtesies, or combined movement for the good of mankind, and the preservation of the peace of the world. There was, even after the cable had been successfully submerged, a reasonable ground of fear that the immense superincumbent mass of water acting upon the great length of wire might produce mechanical and chemical results inimical to the continuity or efficiency of the electric current; and for a few days the telegraphic messages were of a nature to augment that fear, and to read to the too daring intellect of man a lesson of its own weakness when put into competition with the great forces of Nature. But happily the fear has been shown to be without foundation. The liasing telegraph has spoken plainly. The new-born child of Science has passed its infancy, and speaks as man, or rather as angels, should speak, and thousands of miles are as nothing to its speed, its continuity, and its completeness. But already the question has been asked in a thousand circles, Why not lay down other cables? One line and one wire are even now felt to be insufficient to express the desires and necessities of two worlds—desires and necessities increasing from day to day, and to be magnified a hundredfold by every message of business or pleasure sent across the Atlantic. That there will be a dozen or twenty lines laid down within a year or two no one who understands the enterprise of the present age, and the commercial and scientific courage of Englishmen and Americans, can permit himself to doubt. The fervent aspiration is all but realised:—

Distance (dim tradition of the past,
Worn-out idea, too absurd to last)
Shall bar no more the enterprise of man,
Nor Time compress his efforts to a span.
The docile lightnings, tethered to a wire,
Have turned to messengers at his desire;
And, bearing thoughts from Europe to Cathay,
Start at the dawning, and return ere day.

What has been done for the United States and the New World will be done for Cathay and all Asia, as well as for the intervening lands. The success of the project westward will make it successful eastward; and as soon as a company can be formed, the cables made, and ships engaged for the purpose, we shall have the electric wires submerged beneath the Indian as well as under the Atlantic Ocean, and India united to England by a firmer bond than statesmen have ever imagined or Parliament enacted. It has become a matter of serious consideration whether we ought for the future, and especially in connection with India, to trust the transmission of electric messages overland through the territories of European Powers which, though now at peace, may hereafter be at war with England; and whether this country ought not, for its own satisfaction, if not security, to have British telegraphs to every part of the world that owes it allegiance or

receives its protection. Such telegraphs ought to be submarine and oceanic. The interchange of messages between Valentia and Newfoundland has proved that there are no insuperable difficulties in the way, unless expense be so considered. It is not the fashion of Englishmen to be deterred by expense when great national and commercial, or even philanthropic, purposes are concerned; and we have, therefore, but little doubt not only that we shall speedily have telegraphic communication with India and China, but that such communication will be made through our own national domain and peculiar property—the Sea. It will not cost what one month's warfare in the Crimea cost us in money alone—to say nothing of life; and shall Englishmen, with such an object, be frightened by the expense? We imagine not.

THE COURT.

THE QUEEN IN GERMANY.

The arrival of the Queen and Prince Consort at Antwerp, and their progress thence to Potsdam, are thus recorded by the Court Newsman:—The Queen and the Prince Consort arrived at the mouth of the Scheldt, in the *Victoria and Albert* yacht, at half-past six o'clock on the evening of the 10th inst. At half-past eight the anchor was dropped for the night; and at four o'clock on the morning of the 11th inst. the yacht weighed and proceeded to Antwerp, where it arrived at about six o'clock. At eight o'clock Colonel de Moerkkerke, Master of the Horse to the King of the Belgians and General Chassal, one of his Majesty's Aides-de-Camp, came on board to report to her Majesty the arrangements made by the King, and to attend upon her Majesty. At a quarter before ten the Queen and Prince Consort landed in the State barge of the King of the Belgians at the Quai, where the Royal carriages were in attendance, and conveyed her Majesty, his Royal Highness, and suite to the station of the Brussels and Cologne Railway. At Malines the King of the Belgians, with the Duke and Duchess of Brabant, received her Majesty, and accompanied her to Verviers, where they took leave. Upon arriving at Aix-la-Chapelle her Majesty and the Prince were met by the Prince of Prussia and a numerous and brilliant staff. His Royal Highness proceeded with her Majesty from Aix-la-Chapelle to Düsseldorf, at which station the Prince and Princess of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen were in waiting to receive the Queen. The carriages of the Prince of Hohenzollern were in attendance, and conveyed her Majesty the Queen, the Princess of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, the Prince Consort, and the Prince of Prussia, and the ladies and gentlemen in attendance, to the Dreitenbach Hof. The Prince of Hohenzollern escorted her Majesty on horseback. The town was spontaneously and beautifully decorated by the inhabitants, and her Majesty was received everywhere with the loudest acclamations. In the evening the Queen and the Prince Consort dined with the Prince and Princess of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen.

The Queen and the Prince Consort started from the Düsseldorf station for Potsdam at seven o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst. The Prince and Princess of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen took leave of her Majesty and his Royal Highness at the station. The Prince of Prussia accompanied the Queen and Prince during the journey. At about a quarter past twelve the train stopped at a temporary station at Burg, near Herrenhausen, where the Queen was received by the King and Queen of Hanover, the Duke of Brunswick, the Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia, the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, the Princess Feodora of Hohenzollern-Langenburg, Princess Louise of Hesse (Countess Decker), Prince Bentheim, and Prince Solms. The Royal party was immediately conveyed in the carriages of the King of Hanover to the Palace of Herrenhausen, where a collation was served. Her Majesty and the Prince accompanied the King and Queen of Hanover through the town of Hanover to the station. In passing through the streets they were received with loud cheers. The train left Hanover at half-past four o'clock, and proceeded to Magdeburg, where Prince Frederick William, with his staff, had been for some time waiting to receive the Royal visitors. His Royal Highness proceeded with the Queen and Prince, and Prince of Prussia, to a small station at the Wildpark, near Potsdam, where the Princess Frederick William met her Royal parents. At Potsdam the Royal party were received by her Royal Highness the Princess of Prussia and the following members of the Prussian Royal family:—Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Charles, Prince Frederick Charles, Prince Albert, Prince Frederick Albert, Prince Adalbert, and also by his Royal Highness Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg, Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, and Prince Radziwill. A very numerous body of the Staff and Court were also in attendance, the principal persons amongst whom were presented to the Queen. As soon as these ceremonies were concluded, her Majesty the Queen and the Prince Consort, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and Prince and Princess Frederick William, set out for Babelsberg, where they arrived at about ten o'clock.

The Queen remained in private at Babelsberg on the morning of the 13th inst. In the afternoon her Majesty and the Prince Consort, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and the Prince and Princess Frederick William, drove out in carriages and four, and passed through some of the principal streets of Potsdam. In the evening the Prince and Princess of Prussia entertained at dinner the whole of the ladies and gentlemen in attendance upon the Queen and Prince.

On Saturday the Queen and the Prince Consort, with the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and Prince and Princess Frederick William, drove through Glieniche, the beautiful seat of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess Charles of Prussia. In the evening the Prince and Princess of Prussia entertained a large party at dinner. The Count of Flanders arrived from Berlin and joined the Royal party. His Royal Highness returned to Berlin at night. The Princess Frederick William is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and accompanies her Royal parents in all their walks and drives.

On Sunday her Majesty and the Prince Consort, with the Prince and Princess of Prussia, the Prince and Princess Frederick William, and the Prince and Princess Charles of Prussia, attended Divine service at the Garrison Chapel.

The weather has been oppressively hot; but on Sunday there were frequent storms of thunder and rain, which have considerably cooled the air.

According to present arrangements, her Majesty and the Prince Consort will return from the Continent on the 31st inst. The Queen will then take up her residence at Osborne, where the Court will remain until the 5th proximo, and then proceed to Buckingham Palace. On the following day the Queen, with the Prince Consort and Royal family, will take their departure for Leeds, en route for Scotland. The Court will return from Scotland on the 15th October.

His Excellency the Count Apponyi left the Austrian Legation on Sunday evening for Germany, on leave of absence for a few weeks. Count Karolyi acts as Chargé d'Affaires during the *congé* of the Count.

The Lord Chancellor arrived in town on Saturday from Malvern, in order to dine at the banquet at the French Embassy in celebration of the birthday of the Emperor Napoleon III. Lady Chelmsford and the Hon. Miss Theiger remain at Malvern.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—A marriage is definitively arranged to take place between Lord Walter Scott, third son of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, and Miss Annie Hartopp, daughter of Sir Wm. E. C. Hartopp, Bart. A marriage will also shortly take place between Sir David Dundas, of Dunira, Perthshire, and Lady Lucy Anas Pelham, second daughter of the Earl of Chichester.

TESTIMONIALS.—Dr. George Lawson, who filled several important offices in connection with the various scientific societies in Edinburgh, has lately had presented to him by some friends a silver salver, with a purse of sovereigns, on the occasion of his departure from Britain to fill the Chair of Chemistry and Natural History in Queen's College, Kingston, Canada, as a testimony of their regard and esteem for him, and their appreciation of the services he has rendered to science in Edinburgh.

A silver inkstand has recently been presented by members of the London Harveian Society to Dr. Joseph Ridge (not Bridge, as given by mistake in this journal last week), of Dorset-square, in testimony of his valuable services as treasurer.

A meeting of the governors and friends of the Royal Maternity Charity was held at the London Tavern on Thursday week, to present Dr. Thomas Leigh Blundell, of New Broad-street, City, with a testimonial, consisting of a purse of 100 guineas on an elegantly chased salver, suitably inscribed. The object of the presentation was to mark the gratifying fact of the recent appointment of Dr. Blundell to the honourable post of consulting physician to the Royal Maternity Charity, after thirty years of arduous and responsible service in the institution.

A beautiful piece of plate was presented a few days ago to Mr. Davis, of her Majesty's Stag-hounds. It bears the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. Charles Davis, Huntsman of her Majesty's Stag-hounds, as a mark of esteem of his high qualifications as a sportsman, his gentlemanly bearing in the hunting-field, and his long and efficient services. August, 1858."

The teachers and scholars of the Prince's-place Sunday-school, in the poorest district of Bethnal-green, have presented to their late minister, the Rev. C. J. Dyer, B.A., a Church Service, Bible, and "Cruden's Concordance," handsomely bound in morocco and silver.

At Wellington, New Zealand, on Tuesday, April 27, three silver salvers were presented as tokens of respect and gratitude for services performed at a memorable fire on Te Aro beach—one being for Colonel Gold and the officers of the 65th Regiment; another for the non-commissioned officers of the same regiment; and the third for Mr. Hamley, of the War Department.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE consecration of the Bishops of Nelson and Wellington has been postponed from St. Bartholomew's to Michaelmas Day.

DR. DIAMOND has been appointed secretary to the Photographic Society. He has for a long time past been one of the vice-presidents of the institution.

THE execution of the gigantic sculptured lions for the base of the Nelson Column in Trafalgar-square, for which £6000 was recently voted, has been intrusted, the *Times* announces, to Sir Edwin Landseer.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The cost of erecting St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, about which great complaints are made of the want of antechamber and orchestral accommodation, has exceeded, the *Athenaeum* states, the estimates by £30,000.

THE "BEEFEATERS" AT THE TOWER are to be deprived of the rich holiday costume in which they have rejoiced since the days of Henry VIII. In future their dress will be a blue tunic, with scarlet facings, and blue cloth trousers with red stripes.

SERVICE AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—On Sunday afternoon the Rev. Wm. Duncan Long, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Bermondsey, preached from the steps of the Royal Exchange. The service was closed with prayer and the benediction. From six hundred to one thousand persons were present. Dr. Croly and other clergymen were in attendance.

THE CITY SCHOOLS.—The *Times* is agitating for the removal of St. Paul's, Merchant Taylors', and Christ's Hospital Schools from the heart of the City into the open country, and urges that the corporation would be gainers as well as the youths by the increased value of the land on which the existing schools now stand.

ALDERMAN HALE, the senior Sheriff elect of the city of London and county of Middlesex, has appointed the Rev. Dr. Mortimer, Head Master of the City of London School, to be his Chaplain during the year of his shrievalty. The Alderman has appointed Thomas Jones, Esq., of George-yard, Bucklersbury, to be his Under Sheriff.

A NUGGET AT THE BANK.—The large Australian nugget recently exhibited at the Crystal Palace was put into the Bank of England on Wednesday. Its four owners were at one time, it is said, offered £10,000, and refused it, for their prize; and, after the process of melting, &c., they were not able to obtain more than £8905.

NEW HOPS.—The first pocket of new hops reached the Borough on Tuesday morning, the growth of Mr. Wm. Mauwaring, of Yalding, Kent, and sold at £8 8s. per cwt. The sample was healthy and fine.—Mr. J. D. Stonham, of Beckley, Sussex, has forwarded the first pocket of hops of this year's growth from his county. It was purchased at £5 12s. 0d. per cwt. The contest for the first delivery of the new crop was won by Kent by a few hours only.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM has, within these few days, acquired by gift from Lord John Thynne, Canon of Westminster, about forty volumes of the Official Correspondence of Lord Carteret, afterwards Earl Granville, whilst Ambassador to Sweden in 1719 and 1720, and during the two periods of his holding the seals, as Principal Secretary of State—that is, from 1721 to 1729, and from 1742 to 1744. The letters chiefly concern the foreign relations of this country at these dates.

KIW GARDENS.—Among the curiosities of vegetation in these gardens are the lace, or lattice-leaf, plant from Madagascar; the banyan, or sacred fig, tree of the Hindoos; the sensitive, or telegraph, plant of Bengal; the bread fruit of the South Sea Islands; the rice paper plant from China, sent by Sir John Bowring; the sugar-cane, the bamboo, the East Indian butterfly plant, and an almost endless variety of other rarities from all parts of the world. Visitors are reminded that all the conservatories close at six, the gardens at seven.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Monday, Alexander Charles Borromeo, the pseudo Italian convicted of reporting to the daily papers meetings of refugees that had never occurred, was tried and found guilty of bigamy, under aggravated circumstances of cruelty, and sentenced to four years' penal servitude. From particulars of this accomplished scoundrel given in the morning papers, it appears his real name is Tucker, and that he is one of a notorious Irish family turned out of Milan for their bad courses. His entire life seems to have been a tissue of cruelty and deception of the most infamous kind.

MR. BENNETT, the proprietor of the firework manufactory which exploded several weeks ago, and caused a loss of several lives, was tried at the Central Criminal Court, on Wednesday, charged with the manslaughter of Caroline Bridges, and acquitted.—On Thursday Mr. Bennett was again placed at the bar, charged with the manslaughter of Sarah Ann Williams, and the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." The Judge, on account of several objections taken by the counsel for the prisoner, deferred passing sentence on him till these objections shall have been taken into consideration by the learned Judges at the Criminal Court of Appeal; and Mr. Bennett was released on bail to appear for judgment when called on.

A CORONER'S INQUEST was held on Wednesday upon the bodies of two unfortunate gentlemen who committed suicide on Hampstead Heath by taking poison. The first case was that of Mr. Edward Prior, who had for some years carried on the business of a hosier in Finsbury-place North. The jury returned as their verdict that the deceased destroyed himself by poison while in an unsound state of mind. In the second case—that of Mr. William Ashcombe, surgeon, of No. 5, King-street, Cheap-side—the jury returned as their verdict that the deceased destroyed himself by taking poison, but that there was no evidence to lead them to a conclusion as to his state of mind.

MR. TOWNSEND.—On Friday week an adjourned examination meeting touching the bankruptcy of Mr. Townsend, member for Greenwich, took place. Delay has occurred in the production of the accounts, and the solicitor of one of the creditors asked the Court to withhold protection. Mr. Townsend's debts amount to £6000. After some discussion Mr. Commissioner Fane said he would grant the bankrupt protection to the 23rd of August. Should the accounts be then filed, the adjournment for the bankrupt's examination would be to the 23rd of October, with protection. Should the accounts not be filed, as undertaken, the bankrupt would be without protection after the 23rd of August, and his examination would stand adjourned *sine die*.

MOULD AT HAMPESTEAD.—(To the Editor.)—The memorial mound, covered with aged pines, of which your correspondent writes to inquire, forms a picturesque object from my residence in Fitzroy Park. The only information I can give him as to its origin, or what it is intended to commemorate, is from local tradition. It is said that the spot was the site of the battle which decided whether London or Verulam (now St. Alban's) should be the metropolis of England. The men of Verulam (thou the capital), jealous of the rising importance of London (then only a secondary village), organised an expedition to surprise and destroy it. The London men, having been apprised of the intended invasion, sallied out into these fields to intercept the invaders. The battle was fought here, and the victorious Londoners erected the mound as a tumulus for the bodies of those slain in the fight. The fields adjacent to the Seven Ponds certainly retain evidence of ancient earthworks, and afford strong presumption that they were once the scene of important Saxon or Roman warfare.—J. W.

THE ALLEGED MURDER AT ACTON.—On Monday se'nnight, on the public highway between Acton and Shepherd's Bush, the dead body of a Mr. Gates was found. He was stabbed through the heart, wounded in the neck, his nose was broken, and one of his eyes nearly destroyed. His watch and money, it is said, had been carried off; but this does not appear to have been correct. On such an account appearing in the daily papers, Lieutenant Clavering called on Sir R. Mayne, and gave himself up, making the following statement:—About ten o'clock on the night of the 9th inst. he went out with a friend (Captain Miller, R.N.) for a walk to Acton and back again before going to bed. On reaching Shepherd's Bush, instead of proceeding along the road to Acton, they turned off to Turnham-green, with the intention of taking a short cut across the railway into the Acton-road, and so return home that way. Upon their arriving at the Packhorse public-house, Turnham-green, they had something to drink, and asked their way. They took the turning the men directed, which they afterwards found to be the road by the side of the railway. They became rather alarmed, as they had seen some rough persons at the public-house. They turned into the Priory-lane, and there heard a man cursing and swearing. This man sprang upon him (the prisoner), and, in holding up his swordstick, the sheath, a blackthorn stick, came off. The man then struck him with the sheath across the head and shoulders, each time springing back. He (the prisoner) told him that he was a determined man, and would defend himself with the sword. The man then sprang at him again; but this time he slipped and fell off the path. He (the prisoner) picked up the sheath, and placed the sword in it. They walked away, and he remarked to his friend whether he had not pricked the man. Before putting the sword in the sheath he looked at it, and did not perceive any blood. After proceeding a short distance he met two men in a cart, and he told them to be careful, as there was a drunken man lying in the road. He then went home and heard nothing more until he read the account of the matter in the Sunday papers. He then immediately proceeded to Sir Richard Mayne. At the inquest Captain Miller appeared and corroborated this statement. He was about to be cross-examined, when the Coroner stopped him, and would not allow it, considering that he was a party implicated. Lieutenant Clavering stepped forward and said, "I have only got to say that if a man has run through another intentionally his conscience must accuse him; but I will take my oath I never pointed my sword towards him. He struck me three times." Ultimately the inquest was adjourned till Thursday, the two officers being bound in their own recognisances of £200 each to appear; the Coroner advising them in the meantime to obtain legal assistance.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—On Friday evening (last week) a Hansom cab, containing two men, was driven to the shop of Mr. Cording, jeweller, Strand. One of the men entered, and said that his companion in the cab, who had the gold, wished to look at some studs. The assistant incautiously left the shop to show the studs, and a tray of forty-one gem rings, of the value of between £300 and £400, was stolen. The thieves had full time to escape.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 787 boys and 709 girls, in all 1496 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1848-57 the average number was 1331.—The number of deaths registered in London last week was 1147, and exhibits a decrease on those returned for the two previous weeks. In the ten years 1848-57 the corrected average number of deaths, allowing for increase of population, in the weeks corresponding with last week, was 1355; the number now returned is therefore less by 208 than the average rate of mortality would have produced. Scarletina and diphtheria prevail to a considerable extent, at double the average rate of mortality, and affect more particularly the east and south districts. The deaths of 6 nonagenarians are returned—namely, 2 men and 4 women. Two were respectively 97 and 98 years of age.

A CRIMEAN MONUMENT IN THE BROAD SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER.—A space of ground situated in the above locality, near Westminster Abbey, and adjoining the entrance to the Westminster Schools, has been granted by her Majesty's Commissioners of Works for the purpose of erecting a monument to the officers, naval and military, who were educated at the Westminster Schools, and who lost their lives either by death in battle or by fever in the Russian campaign in the Crimea. The monument will be of granite, and the names of those who perished will be engraven on tablets, on each of which will be recorded the event connected with the last moments of their lives severally. For carrying out the above object subscriptions have been entered into, the contributors being chiefly among those who have received their education at the school, including the Marquis of Westminster, the Duke of Beaufort, and members of that family. The monument will be about sixty feet in height.

MEMORIAL TO GENERAL SIR H. BARNARD.—A handsome monumental tablet is about being erected to the memory of Major-General Sir H. W. Barnard, K.C.B., one of the Delhi heroes, in the military chapel Wellington Barracks, Birdcage-walk. The tablet, which is of white Carrara marble, has been beautifully executed by Mr. T. Gaffin, and bears the following inscription:—"This tablet is erected by a few attached friends to commemorate the military services and the esteem and affection entertained for Major-General Sir Henry William Barnard, K.C.B., who was born in 1799, entered the army in 1814, and served in the Grenadier Guards for thirty-five years. He commanded a brigade in the Crimea, was chief of the Staff at the fall of Sebastopol, and in command of the 2nd division when peace was declared. He proceeded to India in February, and died July 1857, of cholera, when in command of the army in the field before Delhi, after frequently defeating very superior forces of the enemy during the great sepoy mutiny. He was beloved and regretted by all who served under him. 'I trusted in the Lord, I said thou art my God.'"

NEW LAW LIBRARY IN THE MIDDLE TEMPLE.—On Monday afternoon the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new law library was performed in the grounds of the Middle Temple by Sir Fortunatus Dwaris. There were many ladies and gentlemen present. The building, from the design of Mr. Abraham, and to be erected by Mr. Myers, consists of two lofty stories of chambers, separated by fireproof arched ceilings, and above these a library, 97 feet long by 42 feet wide, and 60 feet high to the roof, which will be constructed with equilateral principals of rich open tracery. The building will be in the Perpendicular Gothic style of the time of Henry VII., and its exterior dimensions will be 117 feet in length, 53 feet wide on the buttresses, and nearly 100 feet from the ground line to the crest of the roof. There will be also a handsome oriel window projecting 11 feet 5 inches towards the river, and the whole of the fittings will be in harmony with the Old Hall as regards the rich open tracery. The library will be approached by a circular stone staircase in an octagonal tower at the north end of the building.

MIDNIGHT REVIEWS.—On Tuesday night, at about eleven o'clock, some very interesting and novel experiments were made at the cavalry barracks at Knightsbridge, and also on the banks and ground adjacent to the Serpentine River in Hyde Park, in order to prove the utility of the new portable and exceedingly powerful light which the Hon. Major Fitzmaurice is bringing out. Grouped under and about the trees were several of the Guards, with their horses fully equipped and caparisoned, who went through some evolutions and marchings in the most perfect manner while this "life-light," as it is called, was shining on them at distances varying from two to five or six hundred yards. Among the company present were Colonel Parker, the Duke of Malakoff and suite, some of the Lords of the Admiralty, the American Minister, the Hon. Major and Mrs. Fitzmaurice, and many other ladies and gentlemen of the aristocracy. The scene and effect produced by the company, and the boats on the water, standing out in bold relief from the darkness of night, was of a truly striking and interesting character.

WILLS.—The will and codicils of the Right Hon. Frederick Whitworth William, Baron Aylmer, K.C.B., Admiral H.M. Navy (11th September, 1854), of Dawson-place, Bayswater, was proved in London on the 4th of August, by the executors, George Lake Russell, Esq., Chancery barrister, his cousin, and Charles B. G. Sawle, Esq. His will commenced with the date 14th of February, and concluded 29th February, 1856; the first codicil was also made at three different periods in 1857, and another in 1858. The personality sworn under £12,000. The bulk of his property he has left to the successor to the title. There are many legacies varying in amount from £300 to £50, as well as specific bequests. The came given him by the Pope, the piece of plate presented to him by the late Duke of Cambridge, the order and badge of St. Ferdinand of Naples, the Turkish order and other medals (excepting the order of the Bath, which will be returned to the herald), together with all the undisposed of books, plate, prints, maps, and the residue of his property, he bequeaths to Lord Aylmer, his successor.—The will of General Thomas Brabazon Aylmer, of H.M. Army (September 25, 1856), was also proved in London on the 4th of August. The executors are Thomas Brabazon Aylmer and George Edward Aylmer, Esq., the sons of the deceased. The personality was sworn under £46,000. The will was made on the 1st of June, 1833, and he has directed his property, real and personal, to be given to his wife, sons, and daughters, as if he had died intestate, and according to the Statute of Distribution; but the portion to married daughters to be for their exclusive use, benefit, and disposal.—The will and three codicils of Sir Henry FitzHerbert, Bart., of Tissington Hall, Derby, was proved in London on July 30, by the executors, Francis Wright, Esq., the son-in-law, and John Knight FitzHerbert, Esq., a son of the deceased; the personality in England sworn under £40,000, and, together with his freeholds and the estates in Jamaica, has made liberal provision for his large family, appointing his son, Sir William FitzHerbert, Bart., the residuary legatee. The will is of great length, and bears date 10th February, 1853.—The will of Lord Clifford of Chudeleigh—a Count of the Holy Roman Empire—was proved in London, by his son, Lord Clifford, the sole executor; personality, £50,000.—The will of Thomas Sheppard, Esq., of Folking-place, Sussex, £350,000 personality.—The will of Michael Williams, Esq., of Cornwall, £500,000.—Mrs. Elizabeth Kennedy Hutchison, whose will has just been proved under £45,000, has bequeathed the residue of her property among the following institutions:—viz., St. George's Hospital, Queen Charlotte Lying-in Hospital, and the Houseless Poor Society.

LARGE TULIP-TREES, &c.—(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)—In your Journal of the 31st of July a Correspondent, whilst giving the dimensions of a tulip-tree at Melbourne Lodge, Esher (thirteen feet nine inches in girth at three feet from the ground), asks "if any of your readers can beat this measurement." In reply I would observe that there is a magnificent tulip-tree at Woolbeding, near Midhurst, in Sussex, the residence of the Hon. George Ponsonby, measuring, at three feet from the ground, fifteen feet nine inches and a half in circumference. There is an acacia, growing near it, which I believe to be equally remarkable in size. At three feet from the ground its girth is fourteen feet all but an inch. It would be interesting to know whether any of your readers can produce an instance of a larger tree of the kind growing in this country.—Another Correspondent writes thus:—I beg to observe that in the pleasure grounds of Earl de Grey, West Park, Bedfordshire, there are several very fine tulip-trees, two of which, standing about fifteen feet apart, were most profusely in flower about the middle of June. The dimensions are as follows:—No. 1, ten feet three inches girth, at six feet from the ground, branches into two at eight feet, each trunk being about five feet girth. No. 2, eight feet girth at about the same distance from the ground, and branches into two at nine feet, being about four feet in girth. The branches of these trees spread about sixty-four or sixty-five feet, and their height is from seventy to eighty. No. 3 grows alone, and does not flower. At six feet six inches from the ground it measures nine feet six inches. The branches spread between forty and fifty feet, and its height is about seventy. These three trees are most elegant in their growth and foliage.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—*Rectories*: Rev. H. Hasted to Bradfield-Combus, Suffolk; Rev. H. R. Smythies to Easthope, Salop. *Incumbencies*: Rev. N. Heywood to St. Mark's, Lower Easton, Bristol; Rev. D. R. Norman to Middleton-by-Wirksworth, Derbyshire. *Chaplaincies*: Rev. C. W. Cox to H.M.'s Forces at Templemore; Rev. J. H. Gilborne to H.M.'s Forces at Sheffield. *Curacies*: Rev. C. S. Guille to St. Peter Port, Guernsey; Rev. A. T. Lee to Abghill, near Ballymena; Rev. S. S. Penney to St. Matthias-on-the-Weir, Bristol.

Emigration from the United Kingdom, during the past three months of this year to only 19,146; of whom there proceeded to the United States, 8208; to British North America, 24; to Australia, 9807; and to other places, 1047.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE MARQUIS OF QUEENSBERRY.



THE MOST NOBLE ARCHIBALD WILLIAM DOUGLAS, seventh Marquis of Queensberry, Viscount Drumlanrig, Lord Douglas of Hawick and Tibber, in the Peerage of Scotland, and a Baronet of Nova Scotia, was the only son of John, the sixth Marquis, by his wife, Sarah, daughter of Major James Sholto Douglas. He was born in Edinburgh, the 13th of April, 1813; was educated at Eton, and was for a short time in the army as a Cornet of the 2nd Life Guards. He was M.P. for Dumfries from 1847 to 1856; and in 1853 he was appointed Comptroller of the Queen's Household, and sworn of the Privy Council. He held the Comptrollership till 1856. He was also Lord Lieutenant of Dumfriesshire, and for a short time Colonel of the Dumfriesshire Militia. His Lordship was well and favourably known as a patron of the turf. He succeeded his father as seventh Marquis of Queensberry the 15th Dec., 1856. He married, the 2nd of June, 1840, Caroline Margaret, younger daughter of Sir William Robert Clayton, Bart., by which lady (who survives him) he leaves four sons and two daughters. The noble Marquis, to the deep and general grief of his family, friends, and the public, was killed in the grounds of his seat at Kinnmount, Dumfriesshire, on the 6th inst., by his gun going off accidentally while he was out shooting. He is succeeded by his eldest son, John Sholto, Lord Douglas, now the eighth Marquis of Queensberry, a youth of fourteen years of age. It is a singular and melancholy circumstance that just about a century ago Henry Douglas, then Earl of Drumlanrig, and elder son of Charles, second Duke of Dover, and third Duke and Marquis of Queensberry, was, when nearly the same age as the nobleman just deceased, killed by the accidental discharge of his own pistol. His death happened a few months only subsequent to his marriage with Lady Elizabeth Hope; and, as he had no issue, and his younger brother died shortly after, unmarried, the English honours of his family expired with his father, the second Duke of Dover, in 1773.

THE COUNTESS OF CARLISLE.

THE RIGHT HON. GEORGINA DOROTHY, COUNTESS OF CARLISLE, who died at the family seat, Castle Howard, Yorkshire, on the 8th inst., was the elder daughter of William, fifth Duke of Devonshire, by his wife, Georgina, elder daughter of John, first Earl Spencer, and was the sister of William, the sixth Duke of Devonshire, K.G., who died on the 17th January last, and of the present Dowager Lady Granville. The Countess of Carlisle was born 12th July, 1783, and was married, the 21st March, 1801, to George, sixth Earl of Carlisle, K.G., by whom (who died the 7th October, 1848) she had issue six sons and six daughters, all of whom survive her, except her second son, the Hon. Frederick Howard, and her third daughter, the Countess of Burlington. Her eldest son is the present excellent and popular Earl of Carlisle. Her surviving daughters are Lady Caroline Lascelles, Lady Dover, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Elizabeth Grey, and Lady Mary Labouchere.

COLONEL STRATTON.

COLONEL ROBERT JOCELYN STRATTON, C.B., 77th Foot, was born the 4th October, 1808, at Lisnawilly, in the county of Louth, Ireland, and was the third son of General John Warde Stratton. He was educated at Sandhurst Military College, and received a commission in the 77th Foot from the late Lord Raglan, which he entered the 10th January, 1828, as Ensign. He served with the 77th in the West Indies, Mediterranean, and elsewhere; and in March, 1854, sailed from Liverpool for Turkey as Major of his regiment. He won high distinction in the battles of the Alma and Inkerman; and also during the siege of Sebastopol. In March, 1855, he came home invalided, but returned to the Crimea in the June following, to supply the place of the late gallant Colonel Egerton, and remained there till the end of the war. For his Crimean services he was made a Lieutenant-Colonel and Companion of the Bath; and subsequently, by the Emperor of the French, a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. He also received from the hands of the Queen the Crimean medal and clasps. In June, 1857, Stratton sailed from Dublin for Sydney, in command of the 77th; and in April, 1858, was ordered to Calcutta, to proceed to the seat of war. He and his regiment arrived in the River Ganges, off that town, on the 11th of June, but were detained on board ship for three days, and here Colonel Stratton caught a fever, from the effects of which he died shortly after disembarkation.

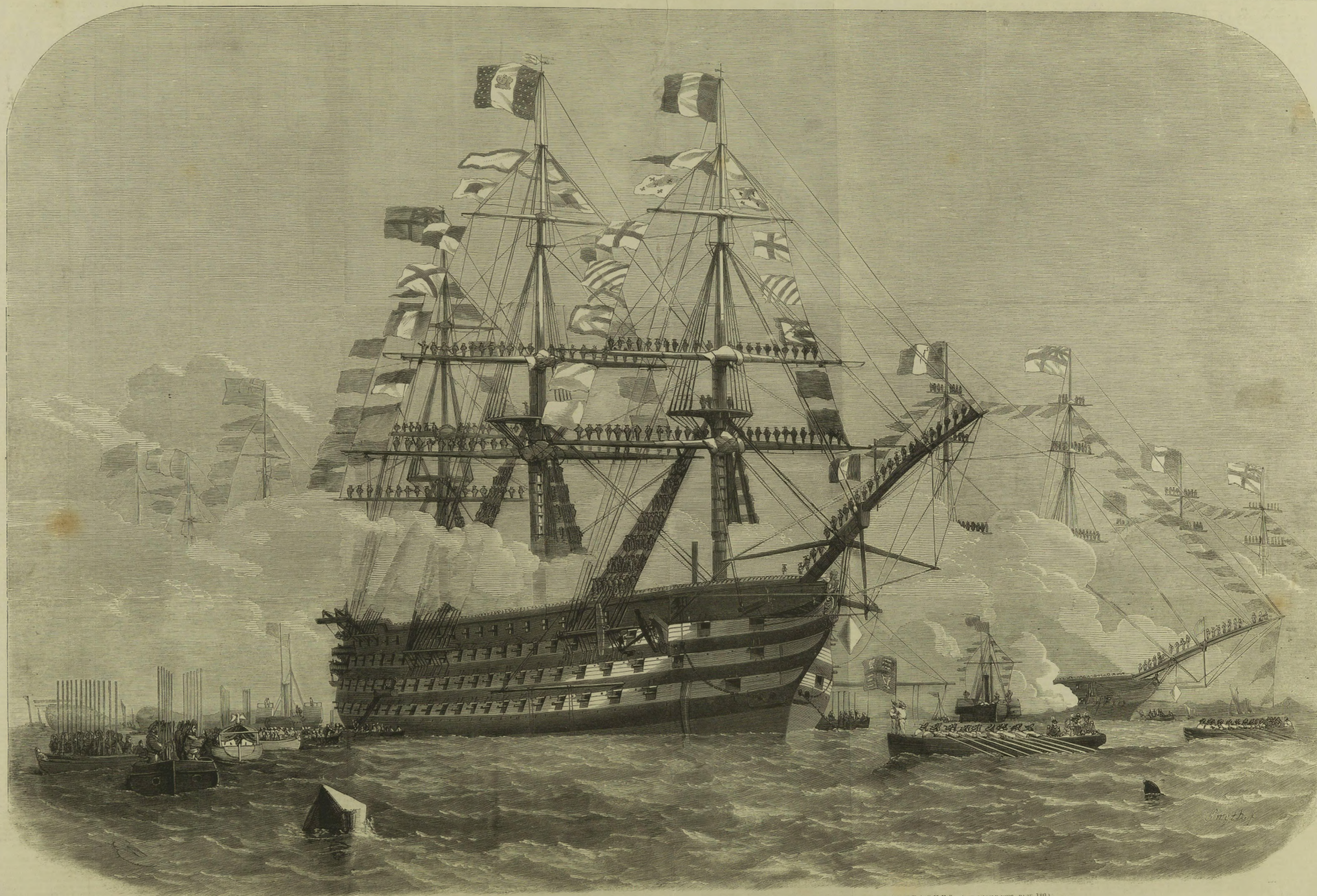
CAPTAIN THRUSTON, R.N.

CAPTAIN CHARLES THOMAS THRUSTON, R.N., of Pennal Towers, and formerly of Talgarth, Merionethshire, died in London on the 24th of July. He was the second son of Framingham Thruston, Esq., of Market Weston Hall, Suffolk. Capt. Thruston entered the Navy in 1798, obtained his Lieutenancy in 1806, became Commander of the *Hesper* sloop in 1812, and was posted in 1814. From 1798 till 1812 he was almost constantly engaged in active service, in different parts of the world, and under various distinguished officers. In 1807 he was present in the attack on Copenhagen. In 1809, being Second Lieutenant of the *Endymion*, he assisted in covering the retreat of Sir John Moore's unsuccessful yet glorious expedition, and was subsequently engaged in organising a guerrilla force for the purpose of harassing the troops of Massena. In 1811 Thruston was engaged in the expedition against Java, and in the following year obtained the surrender of Coupang to the English. Shortly afterwards he returned to this country in ill health, and the general peace virtually brought his professional career to a close. The last forty years of his life were passed principally in North Wales. He was an active and judicious magistrate, and zealous in the development and execution of many schemes of local improvement. Nor was he unknown in the world of letters. In 1834 Captain Thruston published a drama. It was entitled "A Sister's Tragedy," and was founded on Mr. Tennyson's stirring ballad of "The Sisters." He also contributed on various occasions to the periodical literature of the day. Captain Thruston married, in 1815, Frances, sister and heir of Pryce Edwards, Esq., of Talgarth, by whom he leaves one son, Charles Frederick Thruston, Esq., of Talgarth, Merionethshire; and secondly, in 1829, Eliza, second daughter of Admiral Sotheby, by whom he also leaves one son, Clement Arthur Thruston, Esq., of Pennal Towers, in the same county.

CAPTAIN JACKSON.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS CONSTABLE JACKSON, of the Stud Department, and late 15th Regiment B.N.I., second son of the late John Jackson, Esq., East Dulwich, Surrey, entered the Army as Ensign in 1843, and became a Captain in June, 1857. Captain Jackson was conspicuous for his gallantry in the Sikh war at the battle of Perozheshur, and in the passage of the army across the Sutlej after the battle of Soobraon. His activity and energy attracted the observation of Lord Gough, and by him he was appointed Baggage-Master to the Army, and he received a medal and two clasps. At the termination of the war he became Superintendent of the Government Mule Train between Kalka and Simla, and joint magistrate of Kuesowlee, Subahoo, and Dughai. He subsequently was appointed to the Stud Department at Buxar. Captain Jackson, in conjunction with the Hon. Captain Hastings, a fellow-victim of the expedition, was instrumental in affording relief to the small party of civil officers and European residents shut up in Arrah, and besieged by a large force of mutineers from Dinapore, under the rebel Koor Singh. A detachment of the 10th Queen's and some fifty Sikhs from Dinapore, under the command of Captain Dunbar, in attempting to relieve Arrah, were taken in ambush, and completely routed; and but for the timely aid of the gallant little band from Buxar, under Colonel Vincent Eyre, C.B. (Capt. in Jackson volunteering his services in the command of the cavalry), the sacrifice of these brave defenders of Arrah would have been inevitable. From exposure on this occasion Jackson contracted dysentery, from which he partially recovered, and sought a change in returning to his native land; but the fatigues and exposure of the overland journey occasioned a relapse, and, after two months' lingering illness, he died, universally respected and beloved, at the residence of his brother, Martin's Grove, Crayford, Kent, in the thirty-fifth year of his age.

DEATH OF MR. GEORGE COMBE.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. George Combe, the celebrated author of "The Constitution of Man Considered in Relation to External Objects," and other philosophical works. The event took place on Saturday last at Moor Park, Surrey, where the lamented gentleman was staying on a visit to his friend, Dr. Lane. Mr. Combe was in his seventy-first year. We propose to give a portrait and a memoir of deceased in our next week's publication, till which time we defer any further remarks on his estimable character, and on the manifold services which during a long and useful life he rendered to the cause of popular education.



THE CHERBOURG PETES.—HER MAJESTY VISITING THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS ON BOARD THE "BRETAGNE".—(SEE SUPPLEMENT, PAGE 168.)

LITERATURE.

THE LIFE OF SIR JOHN FALSTAFF. Illustrated by George Cruikshank. With a Biography of the Knight from authentic Sources. By ROBERT B. BROUGH. Longman and Co.

The burly knight, facetious Sir John, has been the welcome guest of many a merry soul; a boon companion, whose jokes have never wearied, whose wise saws and witty instances are "household words," whose very failings have endeared him all the more to gentle hearts. We never grew tired of hearing of his "good round belly," and his bald head, which we knew to be so pregnant with that best of wisdom which springs from humour. We sympathise with his scorn of the conventionalisms of the world; we are content to believe in his catechism on honour; we are not even disgusted with that arrant cowardice of his, for we are fain to think it is but a merry imposture. How burning is our indignation when he meets with such foul treatment from that mean-spirited Henry V. How deep our sympathy with that broken heart which strives to conceal its agony beneath the mask of a light indifference! "I shall be sent for in private to him," he exclaims to Master Shallow; but we know that while he speaks his spirit fails him—the iron has entered his soul. And, last scene of all, when he lies on his deathbed, and "babbling of green fields," we mourn in all sincerity, and we feel that in the fat, old knight there was, mayhap, a vein of sentiment, a love of nature, a sense of things true and beautiful, for which we never gave him credit in those hours of flame when witty words rolled ceaselessly from his tongue, and the Dolphin chamber in the Old Boar Tavern rang with his nightly laughter.

We are glad, therefore, to learn something more about Sir John Falstaff, especially when the chronicle is written by so unpretending a writer as Mr. Brough, and illuminated by the designs of so genial an artist as the ever-young George Cruikshank. To write the biography of Sir John Falstaff as, perhaps, that biography should be written—to seize upon the Shakespearian idea and carry it through a series of new developments—would task the powers of the greatest of modern humorists. Mr. Brough has not attempted to enter the lists with the great master; he has simply and, as it seems to us, very wisely followed with reverence in his footsteps; and his work may be pronounced a clever and successful commentary on those portions of Shakspeare which treat of Falstaff and his doings. The earlier chapters are decidedly the most felicitous, and there is something very quaint in the manner in which Mr. Brough has brought modern jests to bear upon his illustration of antique manners. A sly vein of satirical humour lends life and vigour to his page, and there are certain archaeological curiosities—such, for instance, as the Falstaff letters, "preserved in the Strongate Collection"—which evidence, as might have been expected, considerable powers of imitation, and a very fair acquaintance with the mode of thought and expression of the letter-writers of the period.

The illustrations, by George Cruikshank, though different in character from his earlier etchings, cannot but increase his reputation. They are drawn with great care, and are literally instinct with meaning. The accessories, costume, armour, &c., have been sedulously studied, evidently "from the best authorities," while the figures are grouped with that dramatic effect for which our artist has long been celebrated. The sketches are twenty in number, and form a species of Falstaff panorama, illustrating very graphically the principal events in the career of the obese knight. Sir John's portrait, a full length, drawn by William Shakspeare and etched by George Cruikshank, representing him in his habit as he lived, sitting in the Dolphin chamber, his panel-gilt goblet on a table at his right hand, forms the frontispiece, and is in itself sufficient to arrest the attention. Next we see him in his "green and sallet days," when page to Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Suffolk, breaking Skogan's head at the Court-gate (Henry IV., part ii., scene 2). Anon, he and his roystering companions Gadshill, Peto, and Bardolph, are flying before the avenging swords of Prince Hal and Ned Poins. Then he rehearses for their especial benefit the drama at Gadshill, and shows them, in a chamber at the Boar's Head, how he "took all seven points in his target thus." Again, and yet again, we see him just reviewing his "ragged regiment," then executing his grand manoeuvre at the battle of Shrewsbury; afterwards in the hands of the myrmidons of the law, cajoling Mrs. Quickly into lending him "ten pound if thou canst," driving Pistol, in a fit of just indignation, out of his august presence; and so through a succession of animated scenes, until we are brought to "the last scene of all," when he played with the flowers, and smiled upon his fingers' ends, and "babbling of green fields," and Sir John Falstaff, Knight, died, on a rude bed, in a chamber of the Boar's Head Inn.

Which of these twenty illustrations is the best we will not pretend to say. They are all admirable; all affording material for thought and study; all have been conscientiously executed as, we may be sure, a labour of love. If in this sultry weather our readers want a pleasant book to pass away a pleasant hour "under green leaves," or on the bank of a sparkling stream, to divert the mind with gentle fancies and fill the imagination with lively images, we heartily commend to them "The Life of Sir John Falstaff," as written with such genial feeling by Robert Brough, and illustrated with such infinite wit and ingenuity by George Cruikshank.

COUNTRY LIFE IN PIEMONTE. By ANTONIO GALENGA. Chapman and Hall.

It is pleasant to read a work on Italy written by an Italian known to be a scholar, a thinker, and a patriot, with a mind not clouded by national prejudices. Our author has deeply studied character and institutions, not only in his native land, but in many countries, and approaches his subject with the sagacity and experience of a statesman. Earnest as a Reformer, he is deeply solicitous that Sardinia, his native land, may not fail in its noble effort to consolidate constitutional government, the more so as Italian unity depends on the success of Piedmont. It must, however, be a work of time, for the Italians themselves must achieve their own freedom, since any foreign interference would retard their progress, and even defeat their expectations. Centuries of tyranny and bondage are a bad preparation for liberty, and a people so ruled must be regenerated before they can appreciate its blessings. In this volume the faults of the Piedmontese are unsparingly exposed, not in a reproachful but in a regretful spirit, in the hope that they may be amended by a change in manners and an improved system of education. "As soon as truth," says the writer, "becomes in a man's heart stronger than patriotism, so soon it will be found that patriotism itself is strengthened by truth." "Be the cause ever so holy, it is best intrusted to him who can prove that there is something more sacred than the cause itself; the most strenuous champion of his country is he who will dare to say all the evil no less than all the good he now knows about it; who can point back to a whole life of unswerving, uncompromising veracity; who can lay his hand upon his heart and say, without fear of contradiction, 'Amica Italia, magis amica veritas.'"

Under the inspiration of this truthful and independent spirit, "Country Life in Piedmont" is submitted to the criticism of English readers. Hospitality, unbounded hospitality, is claimed for the Piedmontese. The stranger is invited to share what the house provides. Any friend of a friend is a friend. "A drop left in the glass, or a glass left in the bottle, is considered a sign of ill manners in Piedmont." The vineyard is the chief property of the peasantry. The whole of the male population emigrate yearly to earn wages as masons, carpenters, house-painters, and woodmen, returning home in the winter, for the Piedmontese mountaineer rarely settles permanently abroad. They have strong love of country, and few will sell their little patches of land at any price. In their native valleys a feeling of patriarchal democracy exists, and they regard each other as brothers of one family. They are industrious, and have abundance of water power, which in time may be turned to profit in manufactures. Speaking generally, rural life has no charms for the Italians. "There is not a single landscape description in the whole range of Italian literature, unless we take as such the stiff and formal gardens of Aleisa and Annida by Ariosto and Tasso, which are no more landscapes than the Tuileries garden is a park; no landscape picture from Dante to Manzoni, and this latter had all the models of Germany and England before him. The Italian is no lover of the country; he dreads of all things an isolated dwelling. If he cannot live in the capital, then in a provincial city; if not, in

a country town; then in a village, only not in a country house; they huddle together in their squalid boroughs and hamlets, and the happiest man is he whose forefathers have built their home in the narrowest, closest court or alley hard by the market-place." This dislike to rural scenes is painted by a touch. The author asked a lady of his acquaintance to accompany him in a walk, during May, which she declined, saying, "What on earth should one go to the country for now? surely there is no fruit to eat!"

There are excellent railways now in Piedmont, constructed since the establishment of constitutional government, but the earth roads are as bad as what they were in England two centuries ago. They are, with few exceptions, wide enough for six carriages abreast, which of course increases the expense of keeping them in repair. There are abundant materials, but no Macadam. To cross such roads, heavy vehicles are necessary to stand the concussion, and they are drawn by wretched horses stuffed with hay, stunted in corn, only moving under the constant application of the lash. There is very little incentive for those in the pursuit of pleasure to travel in such a country, and the inns in the interior are detestable; "for instance, here in Canavese, black holes and lurking-places are found such as would beat back a Mungo Park, a Livingstone, or any other undaunted explorer of the savage world." Even in the inns of provincial towns of some pretensions there is something forbidding—an appearance of squalor and most villainous odours. The bedrooms are filthy. If you touch a wall in any part of these hotels your coat must be cleaned anew. The uncarpeted floors are never washed. Whitewashing is never practised, while dirt and dilapidation hold undisturbed sway. Certainly these abominations are not caused by the Pope and the Austrians.

A race of country gentlemen do not exist in Piedmont, nor, indeed, in any part of Italy. The landowners never reside on their estates; and, what is still more noticeable, even the labourers are so far absentees that they huddle together in their dingy villages. There are many very large farms, but imperfectly cultivated. The usual practice is the metayer system, the landowner and the peasants dividing the produce. This is very unfavourable to agriculture. The implements of husbandry are rude. Virgil and Columella are still the trusted teachers of husbandry; but it is hoped that good results may be effected by the Agrarian Society established at Turin. Irrigation is in a most unsatisfactory state, though it has been perfect in the Milanese for the last four centuries; nor was it neglected by the wisest Princes of the house of Savoy, for, in the fifteenth century, Amadeus VIII. constructed the beautiful water-course from Ivrea to Verceili. Among natural disadvantages under which Piedmont labours, in common with the rest of Italy, is the want of coal-mines; and the absence of that most useful mineral has led to the destruction of the woods and forests to ensure a supply of fuel; for it is a pleasant fiction that Italy is the land of perpetual spring, perfectly well known to those who have experienced the cutting blasts of the tramontana, or north wind. At the hotels in Turin a single fire is charged five francs a day, and in private families few can bear the expense of firewood. Except at the English Minister's, we are told that "no human dwelling in all Turin is blessed with a good open fire," and this may account for the whole population crowding into the cafés, so destructive of domesticity and the comforts of home. No other than a native would venture to speak in the following terms of the ladies of Turin, those of the highest class admitted to the Court balls and Count Cavour's parties; but we must transcribe them, that our readers may have a glimpse into the inner life of the Italian aristocracy:—"Accost them, and you will hear such uncouth words, such harsh accents, as might in other lands befit a crowd of laundresses and fishwives. I know no country in the world but Italy where language is not the test of gentle birth, good breeding, and general polish. A stranger, admitted for the first time into a Turin drawing-room, might feel tempted to think that he is attending a performance of 'High Life Below Stairs.' The company are dressed and look like ladies and gentlemen—their talk sounds far more uncouth than that of funkeys and abigails. Talk of the sweet vocal sounds of the South! Those pretty lips could utter Roman sounds with sufficiently correct rhythm and tolerable fluency; but they think it patriotic to keep up their nasal, guttural, half-French, half-German, wholly barbaric jargon; and what would you have to say to it?"

Our readers may think, with many of his countrymen, that Antonio Gallenga is as much a grumbler as a patriot. He certainly does not spare his countrymen; but he hopes by discipline to flog them into virtue, usefulness, and enterprise. These are the people who are essaying the experiment of representative institutions, in which we heartily wish them complete success; but they must improve themselves, and shake off old prejudices, before they can become fit for freedom. Whoever reads this volume with the care it deserves will have a brief conception of the degrading state in which political and religious despotism may humble a high-minded and intelligent population.

MR. DAVIDSON, Head Master of the Chester Government School of Art, has founded a similar institution at the rising town of Crewe.

THE Hants Advertiser states that the once formidable body of Winchester freemen are reduced to thirteen in number.

On Tuesday a boiler explosion took place at some chemical works near Warrington. Three lives were sacrificed.

MR. JUSTICE CRAMPTON has been appointed a member of the Privy Council in Ireland. His Lordship took his seat at the board for the first time on Thursday week.

THE Belfast Mercury says the Royal Commission which has been appointed to inquire into the best place for the establishment of harbours of refuge is expected to visit Portrush in September.

THE HON. W. YELVERTON, Captain in the Royal Artillery, commanding at Leith Fort, has been apprehended on a warrant issued by the Procurator Fiscal, and lodged in the Calton Gaol, on a charge of bigamy.

AN EXPLOSION OF FIREDAMP occurred on Wednesday at the Cyng colliery, near to Ystalyfera, Glamorganshire, by which six miners fell a sacrifice.

THE NEATH TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY held its first anniversary festival on Tuesday, there being a public meeting in the ruins of Neath Abbey, at which speeches in English and Welsh were made by several well-known advocates of the cause.

MR. WILLARD, postmaster of Rugby, and swimming master to the Rugby schoolboys, was found drowned on Wednesday week in the River Avon, with his legs tied together by a silk handkerchief. His clothes were on the bank, and the body was discovered on being dragged for.

EBENEZER CHERRINGTON, convicted at the late Suffolk Assizes of the murder of Susan Studd, a married woman, at Ipswich, on the 30th of April, was hanged at Ipswich on Tuesday. The scene around the gallows is described as having been most demoralising.

THE LASH.—By the *Munster News* we learn that the barbarous punishment of the lash was inflicted on a private soldier in the New Barrack, on Friday week. His offence is stated to have been assault with a bayonet on a corporal of his regiment, and insulting expressions addressed afterwards to his superior officer. He received fifty lashes.

The choirs of Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester assemble on the 24th at Hereford; the Great Triennial Festival at Birmingham, for the benefit of the General Hospital, begins on the 31st; and Leeds—the opening of whose new Townhall is to be honoured by the presence of her Majesty the Queen—commences its first musical festival on Wednesday, September 8, immediately subsequent to that auspicious ceremony.

THE B.C.D. BOARD.—To tourists and travellers of all descriptions this new board, just issued by the Messrs. Jaques, of Hatton-garden, promises to be a boon. The three initial letters refer to backgammon, chess, and draughts. Within the compass of a small pocket-telescope is contained, by a novel and compact arrangement, not only all the pieces required for playing the games in question, but the boards and diceboxes themselves. This ingenious *multum in parvo* recommends itself emphatically to the notice of the locomotive community generally, seeing that it furnishes them with various standard sources of recreation while moving about, in a curiously-economical form as regards space, weight, and portability.

THE HARVEST.—The accounts from all quarters of the United Kingdom are good. Notwithstanding the interruption from the violent thunderstorms which visited many English counties at the end of last week, "a large breadth of land has been cleared," says the *Mark-lane Express*, in its survey of the whole country. Weeks back the harvest was proceeding in the south; in the north of England, as in Lincolnshire, "the weather continues almost unparalleled in brilliancy for harvest operations." "Putting all our advices together," says that journal, "we are of opinion that England is better off than all the corn-growing countries of Europe, and even than the United States, for every article."

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—At a special meeting of the council, held on Wednesday last, the Rev. J. G. Cumming, the Resident Warden, in the chair, the physicians and surgeons of the Queen's Hospital, namely, Drs. Birt Davies, T. P. Heslop, and A. Fleming, Messrs. Sands Cox, Langston Parker, J. F. West, and Sampson Gamgee, were unanimously elected Professors of Clinical Medicine and Clinical Surgery at the Queen's College. At the same meeting William Sands Cox, F.R.S., the founder of the institution, was unanimously appointed an honorary governor—a step necessary in accordance with the statutes of the Royal charters to precede his proposed election as the Principal of the College.

ELY CATHEDRAL.—A stained window has just been erected in the north aisle of the nave of this cathedral by Charles Steggall, Mus. Doc., to the memory of his late wife. The subject is extended through the three lights of which the window is composed, and represents "The Repentance of Nineveh at the Preaching of Jonah." With some additional interest may attach to the work from the fact that the artist in carrying out the architectural details, costumes, &c., has consulted the works of Layard and others, and the interesting relics deposited at the British Museum. The windows in the south aisle are already all of stained glass, and the present addition leaves, we believe, but three plain ones in the north aisle.

A MURAL MARBLE TABLET of large dimensions has just been erected in the Boyle Chantry at Frome Church, Somersetshire, to the late General Edmund, eighth Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P., &c. In consists of an inscriptive tablet, surmounted by a general's military details, on each side the peer's robe, and that of St. Patrick; and on the plinth the arms, supporting coronet and motto, with the St. Patrick's collar and badge of the deceased nobleman. The work is from the studio of Mr. Richardson, sculptor, and is highly approved.

AN ELEGANT MONUMENTAL TABLET has just been erected in Rochester Cathedral, by the officers of the 83rd Regiment, to the memory of the gallant Captain Read, whose fall in the attack of the strongly-fortified village and fort of Jeerum, in Rajpootana, last October, has already been noticed in our columns. This monumental design, by Gaffin, of Baginbush, is at once appropriate and chaste, bearing a short but expressive inscription testifying the sincere regard of his brother officers for the brave and accomplished soldier whose loss this distinguished corps has to deplore, and who fell, in the flower of his age, in the execution of his duty to his Queen and country.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL of Stoke St. Gregory, Taunton, which has been in course of erection during the past year, was opened on Monday by the Lord Bishop of the diocese. The new school buildings were tastefully decorated with banners and flowers for the occasion. A luncheon provided by the Incumbent, and spread beneath a tent in the parsonage grounds, followed pleasantly upon the chief event of the day. The school children, 150 in number, who were provided with tea, assembled for games on the grass adjoining, and continued their innocent pastimes unintercepted until dusk.

REOPENING OF THE CHANCEL OF SHERBORNE CHURCH.—On Wednesday the restored chancel of the Church of St. Mary, Sherborne, was reopened with the ceremonies befitting so memorable an occasion, in the presence of the Lord Bishop of the diocese, of nearly 170 clergymen, and of a large body of the gentry, drawn from all parts of the surrounding country and from distant localities. This magnificent work has been executed at the sole cost of George Digby Wingfield Digby, Esq., of Sherborne Castle, as a memorial of his maternal uncle, the late Earl Digby, from whom he inherited his princely fortune. The late Earl himself was a munificent donor to the work of restoring the nave, and his heir has completed the work begun by his uncle by restoring the chancel in a style of splendour unequalled certainly in the west of England, and probably unsurpassed by any example of ecclesiastical architecture throughout the realm.

SALE AT ROEHAMPTON PARK.—The seven days' sale, by Mr. George Gouldsmith, of the effects of the late Mr. Roberts, was brought to a conclusion on Monday night last, when the collection of antique statuary belonging to Lord Bessborough, the owner of the estate, came under the hammer. The sale was an excellent one, and the bidings were spirited. Lot 469, a pair of porphyry vases, realised £275. Lot 932, a seven-foot hearth sarcophagus, with sculptured front, was purchased for the British Museum for £41. Mr. Oldfield, the agent for the Museum, also became the possessor of several other lots. Lot 1009, a splendid marble figure of Hygeia, was secured for Lord Lonsdale, at the price of £90. The entire sale is supposed to have realised about £7000.

THE LETTERPRESS PRINTERS OF DUBLIN are, it is said, about following the excellent example of their brethren in London, and establishing a library and reading-room. Immediately on being made aware of the London project, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort forwarded 500 volumes; and the most distinguished authors of the day and members of the learned professions at once forwarded subscriptions and books sufficient to found a handsome library which now numbers some 3000 volumes.

AT KILKENNY more riotous demonstrations have taken place. At eleven o'clock on Monday evening upwards of 1200 men assembled in Callan. The police and infantry were ordered out at once to disperse them. A reaping-machine, on its way to Kello, passed through Kilkenny about the same time, under an escort of police. The mob booed as it passed, but no disturbance took place. Later in the evening some of the rioters entered the shops and demanded bread.

THE ACOMB HOUSE LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The Commissioners in Lunacy have closed their inquiry into the treatment of Mrs. Turner at the Acomb House Lunatic Asylum, near York, and, irrespective of any ulterior proceedings which they may consider to be called for, have directed that Mr. Metcalfe shall be served with the seven days' notice required by the statute previous to an application to the Lord Chancellor to revoke his licence.

THE PEOPLE'S PARK, HALIFAX.—On Friday week the transfer of this park from the donor, F. Crossley, Esq., M.P., to the Corporation of Halifax, was the occasion of much rejoicing. Some of the mills and shops closed at noon; and afterwards a monster procession, composed of the Mayor and Corporation, the police, several bands of music, the workpeople of Messrs. John Crossley and Sons, and the Sunday schools of the town, formed at the Townhall, and proceeded through the principal streets (where numerous flags and banners were exhibited) to the People's Park. There the children sang a hymn, under the leadership of Mr. Dean, with thrilling effect. Mr. F. Crossley, M.P., then handed over the park to the Corporation, and received from the Mayor a copy of the Park and Improvement Act, as the Parliamentary settlement of the transfer. The interesting proceedings concluded with the National Anthem. The park was crowded with visitors, some of whom had been brought by cheap excursion trains to the town. In the evening about 200 gentlemen dined together, under the presidency of the Mayor, in the hall of the Mechanics' Institution; and the day's festivities closed with a gala in the Piccadilly.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—An action for breach of promise of marriage came before the Court at Bristol on Wednesday—the plaintiff being a Miss Ellen Miles, reputed to possess great personal attractions, and the defendant Captain Magan, M.P. for Westmeath county. A great feature in the case was the number of letters said to have passed between the parties—so numerous that the case addressed by the defendant to his "Dear Nelly" were printed for the use of her counsel, and they formed a quarto volume of one hundred and ninety-eight closely-printed pages. The damages were laid at £10,000. The case did not proceed to trial, the affair having been amicably arranged. It was understood in court that the record was withdrawn on the following terms:—The defendant to pay the plaintiff £3000, and costs; the plaintiff to return the defendant's portrait, all his letters, &c., and release him from any future action, and the printed copies of the defendant's letters to be destroyed in the presence of Mr. Collier and Mr. Slade.

ANGLO-FRENCH FESTIVITIES AT RAMSGATE.—One of these social demonstrations which so much tend to cement the amicable feeling between the people of this country and our French neighbours occurred at Ramsgate on Monday. The Queen left Calais early in the morning, having on board a large number of ladies and gentlemen. They were accompanied by the band of the Municipal Guard of Calais, in uniform, and carrying the French eagle. The Queen arrived at Ramsgate pier at a quarter to ten, and on her steering into the harbour, the pier-head being crowded at the time, the Municipal band struck up the English National Anthem, which they performed with great spirit. This was taken up by the people on the pier and the occupants of a number of small boats which had collected, and the result was a hearty English cheer, to which as cordial a response was given by the French, and then the Ramsgate people, with their best French accent, shouted "Vive l'Empereur!" Having landed on the pier, the visitors were received by Captain Martin, the harbour-master, and other officials, in full uniform, and a procession was formed, the band playing several martial and national airs while the whole of the pier was paraded. The ladies and gentlemen from Calais then proceeded to inspect the town, amusing themselves in various ways till the roll of the drum called the band together at two o'clock on the East Cliff, where they played for an hour, and after that for an equal period of time on the West Cliff. At these performances liberal collections were made for the benefit of the poor of the town, to be distributed according to the discretion of the local authorities. During the whole day the numerous ships in the harbour and basin were gaily dressed in the colours of various nations; and at the chief offices, on the pier, and on all the ships the French tricolor was flying. The scene in the streets, too, resembled a fair; in fact, it appeared like a general holiday. The parades and bands were thronged, and the multitude of gaily-dressed persons, with the streamers and banners which fluttered in the breeze from almost every house-top, presented a most animated spectacle. At seven o'clock the visitors embarked on board the Queen; and, amid the cheers of thousands from the harbour and cliffs, she steamed out into the Channel on her return to Calais.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

WE had the pleasure of seeing the other day a very interesting memorandum made at length by the master of reporting conversations—James Boswell. It was no common report, and referred to no common man. When Johnson was writing his masterly life of the poet Pope, Boswell was busy in obtaining information respecting the poet for his guide and friend. As a Scotchman, Boswell was proud of thinking that a Scotchman was the friend, and one of the executors, of Pope. This Scotchman was Pope's Lord Marchmont—immortalised in the "grotto" verses—

And the bright flame was shot through Marchmont's soul.

To Lord Marchmont Boswell went, and Boswell has recorded the result of his two interviews with his Lordship. At the first, Boswell was alone; at the second, Johnson was present. It is a curious record; and we will undertake to say that the late Mr. Croker would have been delighted had he seen this Boswell-and-Pope memorandum. The point of chief importance refers to the unfinished and little-understood poem of "1740"—a poem found among the "sweepings" of Pope's study, and first printed by Joseph Warton. Pope, it now appears, wrote a poem called "Britannia." It was the last offspring of his fine fancy and poetic genius. It was an attack on Frederick Prince of Wales, the father of George III. So fine was it that, as Lord Marchmont told Boswell, he himself had been very active in endeavouring to recover it; and so, his Lordship added, was the great Lord Mansfield. This, then, was no common poem. Does it exist? Lord Marchmont could repeat forty lines. The attack on the Prince, his Lordship added, "was done with admirable irony—made the Prince all that he was not." Let us add a further "note." "His Lordship said he was not acquainted with Pope till ten years before his death. Pope used to say, 'I am older than anybody imagines—one day is as much to me as three to others.' He was excessively crooked, and wore always an iron case, which my Lord, after his death, gave as a relic to Mr. Hooke, the historian." Where is this iron case?

Walpole has written a charming paper on landscape gardening in England. Spence, author of the "Anecdotes" which bear his name, made collections for the same subject, and very curious memoranda did Spence make. Spence's papers passed a week ago by purchase into the hands of the trustees of the British Museum. Some of the notes will not be out of place here. Who has not heard of Southcote's, or Woburn, Farm, near Chertsey, in Surrey? Here are a few of Spence's "notes" of Southcote's conversation:—

1. When I told Mr. Southcote that the sight of his ground near his house was always apt to lead me into a pleasing smile, and into a delicious sort of feeling at the heart of which I had nothing when I was in his nobler views along the brow of the hill, he said that Mr. Pope had very often spoke of the very same effect of it on him.
2. Lord Cobham at Stow began in the Bridgman taste;—'tis the Ellysian fields that is the painting part of his gardens.
3. Mr. Southcote began his garden in 1734.
4. I prevailed on Kent to resume flowers in the natural way of gardening; in the natural way.
5. Lord Petre's bold plantation for the Duke of Norfolk, in Nottinghamshire, was begun about the year 1742. Lord Petre was as much a nurseryman as Gray of Brompton, and understood the colours of every tree, and always considered how he placed them by one another.
6. The design of the mount in Pope's garden was taken from that by Kent at Oatlands.

The mention of Oatlands reminds us that an admirable hotel has just been opened at Oatlands—a "Star and Garter" at Richmond, and a "Trafalgar" at Greenwich, at the same time—with such views and such comforts—Tom Wyatt, of Sidney Herbert's Church, the architect.

"Shall Sir Edwin Landseer carve the four granite lions for the Nelson Monument in Trafalgar-square?" This is the question agitating English sculptors at the present moment. Our reply is—We hope Sir Edwin will.

Dryden's letters are very charming, and yet how few in number they are. A new and characteristic letter of his has just turned up. It is a letter to the Duke of Ormond on Dryden's "Fables." The date of the letter is "the first day of winter, 1698," and it is a begging letter. An extract will delight the many admirers of "glorious John." "If this (he writes) be all the effect of the King's going over the water for a whole summer together, and of your Grace's leaving us [for Ireland] for a much longer time, we have reason to complain, if not of both, yet at least of one of you, for the sun has never shone on us since you went into Eclipse on Ireland; and if we have another such a year we shall have a famine of Beauty as well as of Bread, for if the last be the staff of life to the rest of the world, the first is so to the Nation of Poets, who feed only at the eyes." And with Dryden's words we now conclude.

MILTON'S SIGNATURE DURING BLINDNESS.—Mr. David Buxton, Principal of the Liverpool School for the Deaf and Dumb, writes as follows:—"The question whether 'a man stricken with blindness in mid age can, when stone blind, write his name distinctly,' is stated in your column of 'Table Talk' on Saturday, the 7th inst., to have been argued lately with reference to a signature of the author of 'Paradise Lost.' I shall be glad if you will permit me to describe an incident which occurred under my own observation, in the neighbourhood where 'Comus' was first performed and 'Hudibras' was written, and which, besides being very interesting in itself, I think, conclusive upon the point in question. It was my professional duty to be present, in the autumn of 1852, at the execution of a will by a lady, who, deaf from her birth, had become blind also, at the age of sixty. The Court of Chancery had been satisfied as to her competency, under these very peculiar circumstances, to manage her own property; she had given her own instructions as to the disposal of her possessions, and it was my duty, on the occasion to which I allude, to explain to her the provisions of the will as drawn, and to satisfy myself that it correctly embodied her wishes. When this had been done her signature was necessary, and I will describe the scene from notes which I made at the time. She took the pen in her hand, placed it in the proper position, felt the point, thereby measuring the requisite distance, and ascertaining if it was furnished with ink, and then she, who had never seen a written character for nine years, being at that time sixty years of age, wrote her name in full, boldly and legibly, and, with the exception of the signature inclining upwards, exactly as any one else would have done. I beg to supply this fact as bearing upon the interesting question which you have opened, and as confirming the conclusion of the writer and of Mr. Monckton Milnes, the purchaser of the Milton autograph. The incident itself was very striking, for it showed a human mind unextinguished under conditions—deafness, blindness, and old age—which one would have thought were more than sufficient to crush out every glimmer of vitality.

LETTERS FOR THE EAST INDIES.—On the 1st of September next, and thenceforward, the compulsory prepayment of postage will be extended to all letters addressed to the East Indies, whether intended to be forwarded by way of Southampton or by way of Marseilles. The postage also of letters posted in the East Indies, addressed to the United Kingdom, will be required to be paid by the senders.

LETTERS FOR SUZ, IN EGYPT.—Henceforward, letters for Suz, forwarded by British packet, either by way of Marseilles or by way of Southampton, may be sent unpaid or paid to destination, at the option of the sender. The postage of a letter addressed to Suz is—Via Southampton, not exceeding ½ oz., 6d.; above ½ oz., and not exceeding 1 oz., 1s.; above 1 oz., and not exceeding 2 oz., 2s.; and so on, adding 1s. for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce. Via Marseilles, not exceeding ½ oz., 9d.; above ½ oz., and not exceeding 1 oz., 1s.; above 1 oz., and not exceeding 2 oz., 1s. 9d.; above 2 oz., and not exceeding 3 oz., 2s.; above 3 oz., and not exceeding 4 oz., 3s. 3d.; above 4 oz., and not exceeding 5 oz., 3s. 6d.; above 5 oz., and not exceeding 6 oz., 4s.; and so on, adding 1s. British postage for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, and 3d. French postage for every additional quarter of an ounce.

THE THEATRES, &c.

LYCEUM.—This week terminates the provisional season under the management of Mr. George Webster. One of the most important events of it is perhaps Mr. Leigh Murray's performance of *Claude Melnotte*, on Monday. This gentleman has done well in thus attempting a higher position for himself on the stage than that which has hitherto contented him. His peasant-lover is a susceptible and graceful youth, whose consciousness of power may well justify him in aiming at the proud beauty of Lyons. Mr. Murray's delivery of the blank-verse portions of the text was far more accurate than might have been expected. It was not only carefully but musically pronounced. The more passionate scenes were also energetically acted. With a deeper poetic feeling, Mr. Murray's portrait might be accepted as one of the best on our stage: in its deportment and general bearings it is, as it stands, a decidedly good art product, which will raise the artist's reputation as an accomplished actor. He was very successful with the audience, and several times summoned before the curtain.

YORK THEATRICAL CIRCUIT.—On Saturday the Theatre Royal, York, was reopened with a London company, under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard, who appeared in "The Corsican Brothers," and "The Outcast of Provence." On Monday Shakespeare's play of "As You Like It" was very successfully produced, when Miss Edith Heraud performed *Rosalind* to an admiring audience. This young lady, in the leading characters of tragedy and comedy, cannot fail to make a strong impression; ably supported as she is by Mr. Pritchard himself, whose *Jaques* is a very able performance. The local journals speak highly of the talent engaged in the company, and there is reason to believe that this long-neglected circuit will now regain its olden prestige.

ALHAMBRA.—This place of entertainment still continues highly successful, and certainly augments in interest since the Shakespearean jester, Mr. Walleth, has rejoined it with his troupe. Mr. W. B. Donaldson, with his Ethiopians, has also been added to the attractions. The feats of Signor Delavanti and his sons are both wondrous and daring: they are, however, executed with great apparent ease. Mr. Walleth's jests accompany with peculiar propriety Mlle. Julia Tournaire's classical equestrian feats. We are required to accept Mr. Frank Pastor as the star rider of America, and recognise his great somersault act as really astonishing. The humorous part of the entertainment is sustained by Mr. James Cooke, who portrays Old Weller, Mr. Pickwick, and Sam with great skill. Besides the Jester, the establishment also boasts two Clowns, Mr. W. B. Donaldson and Herr Footet, both of whom are emulous to amuse and diligent in their vocation. Altogether, this circus merits, in a peculiar degree, the patronage of the public.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

READING RACES kept up the charter which they acquired some three or four years since. The file of carriages and gigs seemed to never end, and the spectators are said to have reached some 40,000. Compromise, who can stay if she cannot race, won the Berkshire Handicap, and they may now, perhaps, send her for the St. Leger. Miss Finch was at her old starting-post tricks, and showed that, for her at least, Mr. Rarey (who is busy teaching for Government) has lived in vain; and the Reading Stakes brought out more winners than any race of the year. The half mile, however, just suited Lady Kingston: Ardour, Pandora, Gracchus, Rosabel, and Zitella had all to bow to her, and the Hampton Court places of the latter two were reversed. All this running tends to show that there is a great gap between Promised Land and every Derby thing out, unless it be Electric. The Goodwood defeat of North Lincoln is by some attributed to a suspicion that he has turned a roarer, while others will have it that he was amiss. The horse was very tenderly ridden by Wells, and not a spur-mark was to be seen. Radcliffe, Egham, Stockton, Little Hampton, and Tiverton are the racing fixtures for next week; and at Egham, King at Arms, with his 5 lb. allowance, ought to be handy for the King John Stakes.

The woodlands are once more re-echoing the huntsman's cheer, but the ground is so dry that it is as much as hounds can do to give an account of the cubs, which are remarkably forward. Hunting men have been a good deal engaged this last week in looking over the Horncastle lots at the different dealers, and we may pause to observe the growing trick of fathering such scores upon The Steamer, who seems to be considered the sole inheritor of the waning Shropshire prestige.

The horses of Mr. Sidebotham, a well-known Meltonian, are for sale at Messrs. Bretherton and Harrison's, at Birmingham, on Thursday. Among the fourteen are eight hunters—one of them (Tumbler) a very high-class horse, two cover hacks, three untried hunters, and the ex-racer Aleppo. The company prospects of Melton are not lively; and we only hear of one accession, in a millionaire, who has taken the Old Club. Their foxes are said to be very scarce in the Gartree Hill and Ranksboro' countries, and, for reasons too well known, there are sad accounts of fox-destruction from High Leicestershire. The Heythrop country is as full as ever, and has upwards of fifty litters. George Hills has left the V.W.H. (which is now hunted by Ennever, who was the first whip) and has joined the Herefordshire, where quite a new order of things has set in under Sir Velters Cornwall. Lord Portsmouth's country is still untaken; and, in consequence of the changes in countries this year, and the severe distemper, there never was known to be such a demand for draughts. Mons. du Bourxie, the gentleman who bought the celebrated Sportsman and Hector lot of four couple for 200 guineas at the Tubney sale, is over in England looking for more, and has, we believe, purchased some of the eighteen couple Atherstone draught.

Hobbie Noble's severe accident still detains him at Chester, but he is expected to reach Corston in a few days; and one of Cotswold's, the most likely of hunter sires, and the best adapted for that purpose of any horse we ever saw stripped in a Derby paddock, is about to leave us for Hungary. Capt. White has sold Gulliver to Sir Joseph Hawley to supply Schiedam's place as schoolmaster, in preparing Bavaria and Fitz Roland for the St. Leger; and General Sale, the well-known weight carrier, is in the market, along with Adamas and Loyola. Nine of Mr. Howard's, with Arsenal, Sedbury, Clydesdale, Perfection, and Eclipse among them, are also all for the hammer, along with the thirty remnant of the Alrediston yearlings. Surprise is, we believe, going to leave his Doncaster quarters next season; and it is not yet settled who is to succeed Barnton at the Royal stud. His dam, Martha Lynn, was at Ellington's paddocks this season.

We have not heard of any great bags so far; and on some of the moors north of the Forth, where the birds are several weeks later than in the south of Scotland and Yorkshire, they have not begun at all yet. Partridges have seldom been thicker on the ground; and the report from the deer forests is good.

England defeated Kent cleverly at Canterbury, with five wickets to spare, John Lillywhite scoring 48 in both innings; and "the usual cricket sermon," as it is called, was preached by the Dean at the cathedral, in behalf of the County Hospital. On the three last days of next week All England plays Twenty-two at Grantham, and on this occasion Mr. Wadson forms one of the Eleven.

YORK AUGUST MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

Zetland Stakes.—The Cheery Chap, 1. Proud Preston Pog, 2. Second North of England Biennial Stakes.—Glidermire, 1. Go-a-Head, 2.

Chesterfield Handicap.—Babylon, 1. Duncany, 2. Burgundy Stakes.—Ignoramus walked over. Yorkshire Oaks.—The Argosy, 1. Hepatica, 2. Her Majesty's Plate.—Fisherman, 1. Ignoramus, 2. Convivial Stakes.—Cavendish, 1. Rainbow, 2. Selling Stakes.—Sans Culotte, 1.

THURSDAY.

Lottery Plate.—Tiney, 1. Fabious, 2. Rawcliffe Stakes.—Rainbow, 1. Raspberry, 2. Ebor Handicap.—Vedette, 1. Tunstall Maid, 2. Biennial Stakes.—Indifference, 1. Phantom, 2. Ebor St. Leger.—Hepatica, 1. Whitevall, 2. Prince of Wales Stakes.—Volcano, 1. Malachite, 2. Juvenile Stakes.—O'Ryan, 1. Gamester, 2. Produce Stakes.—Go-a-head walked over. Eglington Stakes.—Gamester, 1. Lord of the Manor, 2.

AQUATICS.—Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta: Friday week was devoted to boat races and similar amusements. The first race on the card was for yachts' four-oared gigs, belonging to a Royal Yacht Club. First prize £4; second, £2 10s.; third, £1 10s.; fourth, £1. The following were the winners, placed in the order of their coming in:—*Cissy, Jane, Irene, Gipsy Queen, Eclipse*. The next race was for yachts' boats, belonging to a Royal Yacht Club. Two rowers and one steerer. First prize, £1 15s.; second £1; third, 15s.; fourth, 10s.; terminating as under:—*Vesper, Brilliant, Gipsy Queen, Eclipse*. The third race was a dingy match, two men in each boat. First prize, £1 5s.; second, £1; third, 15s.; fourth, 10s.; fifth, 5s. The winners came in as follows:—*Eliza, Blue Bell, Vesper, Zulika, Amazon*. The next race was for yachts' four-oared gigs belonging to the Victoria Yacht Club. First prize, £4; second, £2 10s.; third, £1 10s.; fourth, £1. They came in as follows:—*Cissy, Irene, Army, Eclipse*. In the evening the annual dinner of the members of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club was held in the Club-house. The Commodore, Mr. Holland Ackers, presided. A great number of toasts were drunk, and the proceedings gave perfect satisfaction.

On Saturday there was a race for the Club Prize of £50 for cutters. Time race, half Ackers's scale, or a quarter of a mile per ton. The Victoria course; twice round. A prize of £10 to be given to the second vessel, provided three completed the course. The yachts passed the starting vessel as under:—*Arrow*, 7h. 9m. 15sec.; *Amazon*, 7h. 4m. 18sec.; *Cymba*, 7h. 45m. 43sec. The allowance for tonnage was as follows:—*The Arrow* to allow the *Amazon* 12 min.; ditto to *Cymba*, 9 min. 46 sec. Notwithstanding this allowance, the *Arrow* is still the winner.

The first race on the card on Monday was for a piece of plate, value 100 guineas, presented by Mr. J. T. Turner, owner of the *Wildfire* yacht, open to sailing vessels of every class and tonnage, the property of members of any Royal or National Yacht Club, without any restriction on the sailing powers of the competing vessels. A time race, half Ackers's scale, or a quarter of a minute per ton. The Victoria course. The times of arrival at the close of the race were—*Lulworth*, 2h. 55m.; *Arrow*, 2h. 56m. There was another race for the Club Prize of £50, open to all schooners belonging to the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, for yachts in seagoing trim. The times of arrival were—*Constance*, 3h. 55m.; *Ella*, 4h. The others were not timed. The regatta ball was held in the evening at the Clubhouse, and was numerously and fashionably attended. With the ball closed the amusements of the regatta.

Beeton Regatta: At an early hour on Thursday week the town was all alive. At eight o'clock, the *Dart*, with the members of the club and other friends, left her moorings and proceeded to Maud Foster Sluice, where the river appeared literally covered with craft, all arranged in order preparatory to starting.—First-class Yachts for the Members Cup, for yachts not exceeding 50 tons. Time-race half minute per ton. Mr. Southwell's *Vixen*, 2 tons; Mr. Meggitt's *Waterwitch*, 15 tons; Mr. W. H. Lewin's *Fairy*, 25 tons. They arrived at the flag-ship in the following order:—*Fairy*, 5h. 22m. 59s.; *Waterwitch*, 5h. 30m. 50s. As the *Fairy* had to allow the *Waterwitch* five minutes on account of her superior tonnage, she thus won by only three minutes. The *Vixen* gave up during the race, having no chance.—Second-class Yachts, for a purse value £20 for yachts not exceeding 10 tons, belonging to the Royal Boston Yacht Club. The first yacht to receive £10; second, £6; third, £3. Half-minute per ton. Mr. Crawford's *Peri*, 4 tons; Mr. Marshall's *Kitten*, 5 tons; Mr. C. Anderson's *Jenny*, 7 tons. They arrived at the flag-ship in the following order:—*Kitten*, 4h. 27m. 30s.; *Jenny*, 4h. 52m.; *Peri*, 4h. 58m.—First-class Fishing-boats: First prize, £3; second prize, £2; third prize, £1; fourth prize, 15s. Second-class Fishing-boats: First prize, £3; second prize, £2; third prize, £1; fourth prize, 15s. The following is the order in which the fishing-smacks passed the flag-ship:—First Class: *True Blue*, 4h. 10m.; *Greyhound*, 4h. 39m.; *Petrel*, 5h. 3m.; *Kelpie*, 5h. 52m. Second Class: *Secret*, 5h. 48m.; *George*, 5h. 55m.; *Flowers of Edinboro'*, 4h. 16m.; *Mary Ann*, 4h. 25m. The others were not timed.—At nine o'clock the members of the Yacht Club assembled at the clubhouse, White Hart Hotel, where an excellent repast was prepared. The commodore, Mr. C. Anderson, occupied the chair, and the treasurer, Mr. R. Thorpe, the vice-chair. After the usual loyal toasts had been given, the judge, Mr. W. Howden, read the decision of the sailing committee, and declared Mr. W. H. Lewin's *Fairy* to be the winner of the Cup, and Mr. Marshall's *Kitten* the winner of the prize in the second class. The prizes were then handed over to the respective winners. The healths of the borough members, who had most literally presented the cup to be contested for, were proposed and most enthusiastically received. The health of the Commodore and other officials were afterwards given, and a very pleasant and agreeable evening was spent by all present. The fishermen engaged in the race assembled in the Butter Market at nine o'clock, where they were provided with an excellent supper paid for by subscription.

The annual regatta at Limehouse for a new boat and various other prizes came off on Monday—the grand heat being won by Ashdown.

The London-bridge Regatta came off on Tuesday evening. It was a scullers' match, in three heats, and resulted in Richard Gregory coming in first in the grand heat.

CRICKET.—Kent (with Caffyn, Jackson, and Parr) against all England: This match was concluded on Tuesday, on the beautiful ground of St. Lawrence, Canterbury. The total game England the majority, with five wickets to go down. The following is the score:—Kent: First Innings, 85; Second Innings, 103. England: First Innings, 66; Second Innings, 156. In the morning the usual cricket sermon was preached at the Cathedral by the very Rev. the Dean, to a crowded and fashionable auditory, in aid of the funds of the Kent and Canterbury Hospital; and the day's proceedings closed with the amateur theatricals in the evening.

THE LATE TRIP OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT TO CHERBOURG IN THE "PERA."

THOSE members of the House of Commons who were conveyed to the Cherbourg fêtes in the *Pera* have gracefully acknowledged their sense of the attention and courtesy of Captain Jamieson, commanding that vessel, by presenting to him a piece of plate. The following is the letter written by Mr. Lindsay, M.P., announcing to the gallant Captain the gratifying fact it is signed by eighty-five members of Parliament:—

TO CAPTAIN JAMIESON, COMMANDER OF THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMER "PERA."

8, Austin Friars, London, 17th August, 1858.

Dear Sir,—I am deputed by those gentlemen whose names you will find on the other side [we have not room for the names] to present to you the accompanying piece of plate, which in after years you may regard with some satisfaction as a voluntary and sincere tribute to your merit.

In requesting me to undertake this pleasing duty, my colleagues of the House of Commons perhaps felt that any acknowledgment of your attention, courtesy, and seamanship conduct would be felt by you as a greater compliment if conveyed through the hands of a member of your own profession.

They have further requested me to express to you their sense of satisfaction at the mode in which you performed the more than ordinary duty of courtesy and hospitality which devolved upon you as Commander of the *Pera* on the occasion of the visit of a large section of the House of Commons to Cherbourg, on the 3rd of August and the three following days.

To these expressions of feeling I beg very heartily to add my own.

I remain, dear Sir, very faithfully yours, W. S. LINDSAY.

Mr. Lindsay had likewise the pleasing task of announcing to Captain Gosset, Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, the present of a silver tea and coffee service, in acknowledgment of his arduous exertions in planning the trip and carrying it to a successful termination. Annexed is Mr. Lindsay's letter, which bears the signature of ninety members:—

TO RALPH A. GOSSET, ESQ., DEPUTY SERGEANT-AT-ARMS, HOUSE OF COMMONS.

8, Austin Friars, London, 17th August, 1858.

My dear Sir,—In expressing to you, on the part of those gentlemen whose names are annexed, as well as on my own part, our sense of your arduous and successful exertions in assuming the arrangement and conduct of the late trip to Cherbourg in the *Pera*, I am deputed by them, in acknowledgment and in remembrance of three very happy and instructive days, to present to you the accompanying silver tea and coffee service.

This small token of our regard may in days to come call forth that most agreeable of all sensations—the consciousness of having materially ministered to the comfort and pleasure of a large number of gentlemen who are gratefully mindful of your kind attention, and who fully appreciate your zealous activity on an occasion of more than ordinary interest.

I am, my dear Sir, very sincerely, yours, W. S. LINDSAY.

REMOURED RETIREMENT OF LORD PALMERSTON FROM PUBLIC LIFE.

WE are enabled to state, says the *Stigo Chronicle*, from an authority that is to be relied on, that Lord Palmerston is about to retire from public life. He has agreed to do so on the urgent intreaty of Lady Palmerston; and a growing defect in his Lordship's power of hearing has also a share in inducing him to bring his long public career to a close. The noble Lord, when he shall bid adieu to the excitement of Parliamentary life, intends, with Lady Palmerston, to take up his residence at Cliffony, near this town; and instructions have been given, and we believe arrangements are now being made, to erect a suitable mansion there for their reception.—It is said Lord Palmerston has taken to farming. He has a flock of more than a thousand sheep, and is forming a herd of choice cattle.

CONSULS.—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Alexander Henderson as Consul at Londonderry, and of Mr. John G. Barr as Consul at Melbourne, for the United States of America; of Mr. Thomas Hampden Mullens as Consul in the Mauritius for his Majesty the King of Denmark; of Mr. Louis T. Power as Consul at Gibraltar for his Majesty the King of Hanover; and of Don José de Aguilar as Consul at Hong-Kong for her Majesty the Queen of Spain.

NEW
CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS,
ON RICHMOND-HILL.

THERE are few localities which are more generally known than Richmond-hill. Here, within ten miles of London, we have one of the richest and most beautiful views in England, or in the world; and there is no spot better known or more pleasant to the weary Londoner.

A new church has lately been built in this locality, and was consecrated on Saturday, August 7th, by the Bishop of Winchester, in the presence of a large number of the clergy and local gentry. The new building is designed as a chapel of ease for the parish church, the Rev. Harry Dupuis, B.D., of King's College, Cambridge, being the Incumbent. A collection was made, amounting to £168.

The new church is advantageously situated on the outskirts of the town, and forms a striking object far and near in the landscape. The general effect of the exterior will be gained by an inspection of the accompanying illustration, which is taken from the north-east. The walls are of Kentish rag, with dressings of white stone, and the roofs are covered with Bangor slates. The style adopted is the Geometrical Pointed, but it is by no means lavish in ornament, for, with the exception of the west front, the effect of the design depends chiefly upon the boldness of its parts. The plan consists of a well-proportioned nave, separated from the aisle on each side by circular columns, and at the western end of the north aisle is commenced a lofty tower with spire: this, although only roof-high as yet, is expected to be completed without interruption. The chancel is twenty-four feet wide, and finishes in a semicircular end. To the north and south of the chancel are aisles agreeing with those of the nave, and which are appropriated for a vestry, organ-room, &c. The sittings are of deal, as is also the roofing: the former are bold in their design. The roof is open, and the way in which the rafters are framed produces a novel look: in the chancel they are all curved, and in the apse meet in a central boss. The pulpit is of oak, upon a stone base; its form is octagonal, and the sides have carved panels. The font is placed near the entrance; it is circular, and comparatively plain. Some



ST. MATTHIAS' CHURCH, RICHMOND, SURREY.

of the windows are filled with stained glass. Mr. Gilbert Scott, of Spring-gardens, is the architect; and the builders are Messrs. Piper and Son, of Bishopsgate-street. The cost of the building and fittings up to the present time has been about £9000, which has been raised entirely by voluntary subscriptions—the sum of £1500 being required to complete the beautiful tower and spire, which have for the present been left unfinished, but will be proceeded with forthwith.

MEETING OF
CHARITY SCHOOL CHILDREN
AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THIS very interesting assemblage, which took place on Wednesday, the 4th instant, is the subject of one of the illustrations in our present Number. The children of the various London Charity Schools, to the number of above five thousand (by a joint arrangement similar to that whereby they are annually brought together in St. Paul's Cathedral), were conveyed to the Crystal Palace by special trains, for the purpose of enjoying a whole day's recreation. They all reached Sydenham before ten in the morning; and after having been mustered, and abundantly supplied with the "creature-comforts" hospitably provided by the Crystal Palace Company, they dispersed themselves at their pleasure over the building and its beautiful grounds, till they were reassembled, at three o'clock, in the great "Handel Orchestra" in the Central Transept, presenting a most striking and picturesque coup d'œil, of which the accompanying sketch will convey a more lively idea than can be given by a verbal description. They sang several of our fine old psalms—the Old Hundredth, "Martin Luther's Hymn," "St. Ann's," and some others, concluding with "God Save the Queen." There was no attempt at musical display: the voices were all in unison, accompanied by the organ; and the swell of these thousands of youthful voices had a natural sublimity which could not be reached by all the resources of art. They were again dispersed to resume their joyous sports in the grounds; and, after having evidently passed a happy and healthful day, both to body and mind, they were carefully conveyed to their homes.



MEETING OF THE METROPOLITAN CHARITY SCHOOL CHILDREN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.



THE BOURSE AT ANTWERP. RECENTLY DESTROYED BY FIRE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

DESTRUCTION OF THE BOURSE AT ANTWERP.

As recorded in a previous Number of this Journal, the Antwerp Exchange was totally destroyed by fire on the 2nd inst. We give on the preceding page a View of the interior of this venerable building, to which so many interesting associations are attached. The Bourse stood in the very centre of Antwerp. It was built at the dawn of the Reformation, in 1531, and in it for a considerable time a large portion of the trade of the world was carried on. An exact copy of it has been seen by our generation on Cornhill, erected at the expense of Sir Thomas Gresham, whose grasshopper still flourishes aloft on the modern structure. Gresham was English Envoy at Antwerp in 1550, and, often pacing its venerable quadrangle and admiring the fretted roof and sheltered arcades, resolved to endow London with an exact facsimile. So late as 1853 the burghers of Antwerp, in emulation of the Crystal Palace, had spread a glass roof over the central space, and the crash of the ironwork and glass was a main feature in the catastrophe. The fire appears to have arisen in an upper room, on the side of the Courto Rue des Claires. It was there, at least, that the flames were first seen, and in half an hour the place was enveloped in fire. The Bourse contained the Chamber of Commerce, the Tribunal, and the Record Office, the Syndical Chamber of the Stockbrokers, the Syndical Chamber of the Antwerp Brokers, and the Telegraph Bureaux. Nothing, absolutely nothing, was saved. All the archives of these various bodies are lost.

There is in Antwerp a still older commercial mart, called the English Bours, in which our traders met to transact business with the East-Indians, our earliest and best customers, who have left the term "sterling" in our tongue as a record of their solid intercourse. Edward III. visited Antwerp in 1338, and a son born to him there by Queen Philippe was named Lionel of Antwerp in consequence.

A great many masterpieces were destroyed; amongst others, a magnificent bust of Napoleon I., sculptured by Canova, which had been presented to the Chamber of Commerce by the First Consul, when he visited Antwerp for the first time; besides two pictures which had been deposited previously in the deliberation-room of the Chamber of Commerce. One was Lucrezia putting an end to her life (Italian school); the other was the study of a horse by Horace Vernet.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

The line from Valentia to Newfoundland is now working satisfactorily both ways. The following message was dispatched on Monday evening from the Directors in England to the Directors in America:—

"Europe and America are united by telegraph. Glory to God in the Highest; on earth peace, goodwill towards men."

This message, including the addresses of senders and receivers, occupied thirty-five minutes in transmission, and consisted of thirty-one words. Immediately afterwards a message from her Majesty the Queen to his Excellency the President of the United States, consisting of ninety-nine words, was received at Newfoundland in sixty-seven minutes. Both messages were sent back to Valentia to test their accuracy, and were found to have been taken with great exactness. The contents of her Majesty's despatch will be soon made public.

On Tuesday morning the following message was received at Valentia from Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who is at Newfoundland, the last thirty-eight words of which were received in twenty-two minutes:—

"Cyrus W. Field, Newfoundland, to Directors Atlantic Telegraph Company, London.—Newfoundland, Monday. Entered Trinity Bay noon of the 5th. Landed cable on the 6th. On Thursday morning ship at once to St. John's two miles of shore cable, with end ready for splicing. When was cable landed at Valentia? Answer by telegraph, and forward by letters to New York."

It will thus be seen that the line is now capable of being worked with perfect accuracy, and the company will proceed, as rapidly as is consistent with the establishment of a proper system, to make the necessary arrangements for opening the communication to the public, in doing which, however, some delay must necessarily occur.

MR. STAUNTON'S EDITION OF "SHAKESPEARE."—A Correspondent at Highbury, London, writes as follows, respecting a review which appeared in this Journal, on the 13th March last, of Mr. Staunton's edition of "Shakespeare," now in course of publication by Routledge:—"In this review several improved readings are instanced, displaying, as we might expect, great originality, acuteness, and depth of research. In reference to the last of these, however, I would feel inclined, with the utmost diffidence, to break a lance with Mr. Staunton in favour of the original reading. The passage occurs in the play of 'Henry V.' act iii., scene 5. The Constable of France speaks:—

Sorry am I his numbers are so few,
His soldiers sick and faintish'd on their march;
For, I am sure, when he shall see our army,
He'll drop his heart into the sink of fear,
And, for achievement, offer us his ransom.

It is stated that commentators have long been perplexed by the words 'for achievement,' and that 'Mr. Staunton suggests that for is a misprint for 'fore,' the meaning being—at sight of our overwhelming forces he will be so intimidated as to offer his ransom before we have captured him.' And for giving achievement the meaning of capture reference is made to Henry's answer to the Herald, act iv., scene 3:—

Bid them achieve me, and then sell my bones.

Now, in this instance, I cannot help thinking that Mr. Staunton has not been as happy as usual, and that the original text is perfect as it stands. The word 'for' bears its common meaning, 'instead of,' and 'achievement' we know is commonly applied to any great action or deed of arms. Giving, therefore, to the words these common and appropriate meanings, we find that, with perfect clearness, and in strict consonance with the spirit of the Constable's speech, the line would read—

And, 'stead of action (or fighting), offer us his ransom.

This solution of the difficulty appears to be so self-evident that I hope Mr. Staunton may be induced to reconsider his suggested alteration before giving it a permanent place in his most valuable work.—J. W. AGNEW, M.D.

NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICES.—The following lists (which are prepared from the evidence lately taken by the Select Committee on Foreign Office reconstruction) are interesting, as showing how far the award of the judges on the 218 designs submitted in competition for the proposed offices is borne out by professional opinion:—

LISTS OF DESIGNS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MERIT		
By the Judges.	By Messrs. Angell and Pownall.	By Mr. Barr.
51 Cor and Hofland.	58 Banks and Barry.	58 Banks and Barry.
162 Banks and Barry.	1104 Scott.	1104 Scott.
35 Deane.	35 Deane.	35 Deane.
21 Deane.	17 Bellamy.	75 D'Hazaville.
17 Bellamy.	119 Tempus deit.	119 Tempus deit.
51 C. Euxton, M.P.	94 Cor and Hofland.	94 Cor and Hofland.
128 Street.	128 Morgan.	177 Bellamy.
77 Garing.	77 Garing.	77 Garing.
75 D'Hazaville.	1104 Scott.	1104 Scott.
61 Rochard.	35 Deane.	35 Deane.
110 Frickland and Seddon.	75 D'Hazaville.	75 D'Hazaville.
20 Pridick.	25 "All's well that ends well."	25 Banks and Barry.
154 Haberlon.	108 Humbert and Reeks.	25 "All's well that ends well."
128 Street.	128 Morgan.	108 Humbert and Reeks.

FRAUDULENT ADVERTISEMENTS.—It is a well-known fact that there exist certain adventurers who seek to entrap the unwary by inserting a class of announcements in the newspapers of a specious and plausible character, the terms of which advertisements, as a matter of course, never are, and never were intended to be, carried out. One of the most common forms of conducting these dishonest proceedings is for the advertiser to offer to teach some accomplishment (generally light and elegant) by which a handsome income may be realised, on consideration of receiving a certain number of postage stamps. The knowledge imparted for the stamps so sent is almost invariably of the most worthless description: sometimes it takes the form of a hackneyed receipt for preparing a sauce which is seldom or never in request. At another time it consists of instructions in some art that offers little or no employment. And one of these schemers has been known to have the assurance to transmit to his correspondent, as a means of making a handsome income, the process by which a certain quantity of potatoes might be bought at the wholesale price, baked, and retailed to the public at so much per head. It is unnecessary to single out individual instances of fraud committed in this direction; suffice it to say, that where extraordinary advantages are offered in return for a totally inadequate consideration, there is the greatest reason to suspect the good faith of the advertiser.—*Dictionary of Daily Wants.*

Lord R. Grosvenor, Lord H. Cavendish, and the Hon. Mr. Ashley, left St. Anthony, Minnesota, on Tuesday, the 20th July, on a buffalo hunt in the wilds of Dakota, with the intention of being in the wilderness six weeks.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 13, 1853.

DATE.	Barometer at 9 A.M. 38 feet above level of sea, corrected for air, reduced to 30 in.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Adopted Mean Temperature.	Dry Bulb at 9 A.M.	Wet Bulb at 9 A.M.	Dry Bulb at 3 P.M.	Wet Bulb at 3 P.M.	Direction of Wind.	Amount of Cloud (0-10).	Rain in Inches.
Aug. 12	29.996	83.2	56.6	70.1	72.3	64.5	78.5	68.4	E. NW.	10	0.053
" 13	29.958	72.1	56.2	66.9	63.5	65.4	75.9	63.6	W.	6	0.030
" 14	29.952	72.1	53.1	62.2	64.5	59.6	67.9	61.6	NNE.	10	0.003
" 15	29.961	70.1	53.3	60.1	60.3	57.4	68.6	59.1	W.	9	0.000
" 16	30.026	76.0	53.4	62.9	66.0	61.5	68.4	61.2	SSW.	6	0.000
" 17	29.792	80.4	53.3	67.9	71.5	64.4	75.5	65.5	S.	8	0.030
" 18	29.738	76.0	59.4	66.3	67.7	65.2	73.7	66.9	SE.	10	0.030
Means	29.917	76.4	55.0	65.2	67.3	62.6	72.6	64.2			0.031

The range of temperature during the week was 39.1 degrees. Very heavy rain occurred on the afternoon and evening of the 14th, which lasted for some hours. Rain was likewise falling on the night of the 12th, and a thunderstorm occurred on the evening, during which the lightning was frequent and vivid and the thunder loud, and followed rapidly. A fine moon sun was visible at 6h. 10m. p.m. of the 16th, and remained so for some time. The wind was blowing freshly on the days of the 16th and 17th, and a few drops of rain fell on the morning of the 18th. Although the sky was beautifully clear on the night of the 16th, only one or two faint meteors were seen. The sky has generally been much overcast, and fog prevailed on the night of the 13th and morning of the 18th.

J. BREEN.

CHRONOMETRICAL THERMOMETER.—For this patent instrument, the inventor, Mr. W. H. Cauntlett, was awarded a silver medal by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at their meeting at Chester, in July last. The novelty of this thermometer consists in metallic tubes being used in place of mercury, and in their connection with a clock movement, which puts in motion a drum, to which a strip of paper is attached. The thermometric tubes expand and contract as the temperature varies, and the motion thus produced is conveyed to a pencil that inscribes a line upon a strip of paper. This line is the permanent record of the temperature. When the strip of paper is filled up a fresh strip is attached. These strips are ruled with horizontal and vertical lines, the horizontal lines representing the thermometric scale, and the vertical lines corresponding with the hours of the day and night. This instrument is chiefly valuable for horticultural purposes, where temperature is a matter of the first importance. The strip of paper shows at a glance what the temperature of the forcing-house, orchard-house, or conservatory has been, during any moment of the day or night previous, the precise moment when a change took place, and how long such change continued. The clock movement, which consists of an excellent eight-day timepiece, not only propels the strip exhibiting the temperature, but also shows the time.

At the Oatlands Park Hotel, Weybridge, there have been the following arrivals:—J. Matheson, Esq., J. Abel Smith, Esq., M.P., Mr. Serjeant Shee, the Dowager Lady Foley and the Hon. Miss A. Foley, Col. Jonstone, H. C. Rothery, Esq., and family; Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart., Bonamy Dobree, Esq., Lady Palmer, Admiral Walpole, T. Somers Cocks, Esq., and family; J. G. Henriques, Esq., Colonel Grant, Rev. H. M. Miller and Mrs. Miller, and W. S. Lindsay, Esq., M.P.

The vehicle used for the conveyance of the remains of Napoleon I. to his tomb in St. Helena, and which was removed to the Royal Military Repository at Woolwich in 1828, has now been restored to its original appearance, and will shortly be forwarded from the Royal Arsenal to Paris, as a present from her Majesty to the French Emperor.

The Chairman of the Royal Dramatic College, Mr. B. Webster, has received a letter from Colonel the Hon. Sir Charles Phipps, K.C.B., dated Potsdam, August 13, announcing her Majesty's gracious intention of becoming the patroness of the Dramatic College, and inclosing a cheque for £100 as her donation thereto.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The remainder of the East Indian Loan has been tendered for this week, and, on the whole, the amount realised has come up to previous expectations. The sum required by the directors was taken, with the exception of £988,500. About one-sixth of the whole was obtained at 97, and nearly two-thirds at 97½. Some of the biddings were as high as 98, and even 99.

Transactions have been quoted in the scrip at 97½ to 98. No doubt, had the bonds been for a lower denomination, the whole amount would have been taken, because the public generally would then have had an opportunity of participating in a loan which pays a much higher percentage than Consols. However, we cannot regard this as the last loan that will be required by the Company; and our impression is that the next loan, to make it successful, must come out in bonds of £100 each.

Throughout the week only a moderate business has been transacted in the market for Home Securities, and the fluctuations in prices have been trifling. The supply of stock in the hands of the jobbers is comparatively small. In the unfunded Debt very little has been passing. On Monday prices were firm, as follows:—Bank Stock, 228; Reduced Three per Cents, 96½; Consols, for Transfer, 94½; Ditto, for Account, 94½; New Three per Cents, 96½; Long Annuities, 1885, 183; India Debentures, 93½; India Bonds, 188, to 14s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 23s. to 30s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 100½. The dealings on the following day were limited. The highest rates were:—Bank Stock, 228; Reduced Three per Cents, 97; Consols, 94½; New Three per Cents, 97; Long Annuities, 1889, 13; India Debentures, 181; Exchequer Bills, 33s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 100½. The quotations ruled nearly stationary on Wednesday, with considerable inactivity in the market:—Bank Stock was done at 228 and 227½; India Scrip, 97½. The Reduced marked 96½; Consols, 96½; New Three per Cents, 96½; India Bonds, 18s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 20s. to 33s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 100½. The market was steady on Thursday, and prices were a shade higher:—The Three per Cents, for Money, were done at 96½; for the Account, 96½. The New Three per Cents and the Reduced sold at 97 to 97½; Bank Stock was 228½. India Loan Debentures marked 98½; Ditto Second issue, 97½; Exchequer Bills, 20s. to 33s. prem.; Ditto Bonds, 100½; and Long Annuities, 1885, 183.

The Money Market has been very firm, and the rates of discount have shown a hardening tendency, notwithstanding that the supply of cash is very large. Sixty days' bills have been done in Lombard-street at 2½; four months' at 2½ to 3; and six months' at 2½ to 4 per cent.

The advances from Paris at hand this week are more favourable. On the Bourse there appears to be more confidence; but the enormous accumulation of bullion in the Bank of France—the total amount now held being nearly £22,500,000—proves that the trade and commerce of the country are still in a depressed state.

The imports of bullion have been on a liberal scale—viz., £163,370 from the West Indies, £65,000 from St. Petersburg, and £145,123 from New York. About £200,000 has been sold to the Bank, and £150,000 has been taken for shipment to the Continent. The present steamer for India carries out only £45,300. The continental exchanges are somewhat favourable, and over £200,000 in gold is expected to arrive hither shortly from Russia.

The dividend declared by the English, Scottish, and Australian Bank is only four per cent per annum. From the reports we learn that the practice of giving interest on customers' balances has been discontinued in all the banks in Sydney, and that a similar determination is expected to be come to at Melbourne.

Owing to a serious misunderstanding between England and the State of Venezuela, the stock of that country has suffered rather a heavy fall during the present week. The transactions in most other Foreign Securities have been by no means numerous; nevertheless prices have ruled tolerably firm. Brazilian Five per Cents have realised 103½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1852, 99; Chilean Six per Cents, 106; Mexican Three per Cents, 21; Russian Five per Cents, 114; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 100½; Spanish Three per Cents, 44; Spanish New Deferred, 23; Ditto, Committee's Certificates of Coupon, not funded, 51; Turkish Six per Cents, 90½; Turkish Four per Cents, 101; Venezuela Five per Cents, 40½; French Three per Cents, 69.50 c.; Dutch Four per Cents, 101½; and Peruvian Dollar Bonds, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 78. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cent Scrip has marked par to ½ prem.

A fair business has again been transacted in Joint-stock Bank Shares, and the quotations generally are firmly supported:—Australia have been done at 88½; Bank of Egypt, 25; British North American, 57½; City, 63½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 17; London and County, 39½; London and Westminster, 40½; National Provincial of England, New, 22½; New South Wales, 43½; Ottoman, 17½; Provincial of Ireland, 63; Union of Australia, 59; Ditto, New, 51; and Union of London, 25½.

Miscellaneous Securities have ruled inactive, as follows:—Atlantic Telegraph, 860; Australian Agricultural, 31; Canada Company's Bonds, 113; Ditto, Government Six per Cents, 115½; New South Wales Government Five per Cents, 100½; Crystal Palace, 12; Eastern Steam, 24; Electric Telegraph, 110½; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 13; European and American Steam, 13; London General Omnibus Company, 24; National Discount, 45; Peel River Land and Mineral, 23; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 81½; Ditto, New, 18; Royal Mail Steam, 62; London Docks, 107; Commercial, 104; East and West India, 125½; St. Katharine, 95; Southampton, 68; Regent's Canal, 17½; Rochdale, 84; Warwick and Naptun, 9; Grand Junction Waterworks, New, 35; Southwark and Vauxhall, 96; Hungerford-bridge, 62; Waterloo, Old Annuities of 28, 30; Ditto, New of 27, 26.

The Railway Share Market has ruled very inactive, and, in some instances, prices have had a drooping tendency. The London and North-Western traffic return for last week presents a decrease of £1783, and the Great Northern a falling off of £1309. The London and South-Western, however, shows an increase of £2444, and the Great Western an increase of £1795. The following are the official closing quotations on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 63½; Bristol and Exeter, 84; Caledonian, 83½; Chester and Holyhead, 35; Eastern Counties, 61; East Lancashire, 92 ex div.; Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 26½; Great Northern, 100; Ditto, A Stock, 79; Ditto, B Stock, 133; Great Western, 50½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 93 ex div.; London and Brighton, 109 ex new; London and North-Western, 92½; London and South-Western, 93½ ex div.; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 33½; Midland, 96; North British, 53½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 92½; Ditto—York, 73½; Portsmouth, 124; South-Eastern, 70½; Stockton and Darlington, 35½; Ditto, 1854, 32½; West-End of London and Crystal Palace, B, 63.

LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—Wear Valley, 34.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Chester and Holyhead, Five per Cent, 101½; Eastern Counties Extension, Five per Cent, No. 1, 117½; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 91½; Ditto, Irredeemable, Four per Cent, 87; London and South-Western, Seven per Cent Stock, 103 ex div.; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 26, 5 ex div.; Midland, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Stock, 105; Ditto, Leicester and Hitchin Stock, 95½; Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford, Perpetual, Six per Cent, 11½; North Staffordshire, 23½.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, Additional Capital B, 4½; Eastern Bengal, 5½; East Indian, 100; Ditto, E Shares Extension, 5½; Geelong and Melbourne, 15; Grand Trunk of Canada, 13; Ditto, Six per Cent Debenture, 74; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 54; Great Indian Peninsula, 21; Great Western of Canada, New, 94½; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Bonds, payable 1877, 99½; Madras, Fourth Extension, 5½; Seinde, New, 6½; Punjab, 5½.

FOREIGN.—Bahia and San Francisco, 3½; Dutch Rhenish, 27½; Great Luxembourg, 8; Lombardo-Venetian, 9½; Namur and Liège, 6½; Northern of France, 37½; Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean, 32½; Sambre and Meuse, 8; West Flanders, 5½.

There has been a fair business doing in the Mining Share Market, and prices have been well supported.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Aug. 16.—The supply of English wheat on offer here to-day was very moderate, but its general quality was good. New samples were in fair request, but old moved off slowly, at barely stationary prices. We were heavily supplied with foreign wheat. Even the finest qualities ruled heavy, but no actual change took place in the quotations. New English barley commanded extreme rates, and other kinds were quite as dear as last week. Malt sold to a fair extent, at full prices. Good sound oats realised extreme rates; but low Russian qualities were rather easier to purchase. Beans and peas were very firm; but the inquiry for flour was inactive.

Aug. 18.—Most kinds of wheat—both English and foreign—sold slowly, at Monday's quotations. Spring corn was firm, but not dear.

English.—Wheat: Essex and Kent, red, 38s. to 48s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 51s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 38s. to 48s.; rye, 28s. to 32s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 30s.; distilling ditto, 25s. to 30s.; mashing 56s. to 62s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 58s. to 68s.; brown ditto, 52s. to 54s.; Kingston and Ware, 50s. to 68s.; Chevalier, 61s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed 28s. to 32s.; ditto, 27s. to 30s.; 32s. to 35s.; 35s. to 38s.; 38s. to 41s.; 41s. to 44s.; 44s. to 47s.; 47s. to 50s.; 50s. to 53s.; 53s. to 56s.; 56s. to 59s.; 59s. to 62s.; 62s. to 65s.; 65s. to 68s.; 68s. to 71s.; 71s. to 74s.; 74s. to 77s.; 77s. to 80s.; 80s. to 83s.; 83s. to 86s.; 86s. to 89s.; 89s. to 92s.; 92s. to 95s.; 95s. to 98s.; 98s. to 101s.; 101s. to 104s.; 104s. to 107s.; 107s. to 110s.; 110s. to 113s.; 113s. to 116s.; 116s. to 119s.; 119s. to 122s.; 122s. to 125s.; 125s. to 128s.; 128s. to 131s.; 131s. to 134s.; 134s. to 137s.; 137s. to 140s.; 140s. to 143s.; 143s. to 146s.; 146s. to 149s.; 149s. to 152s.; 152s. to 155s.; 155s. to 158s.; 158s. to 161s.; 161s. to 164s.; 164s. to 167s.; 167s. to 170s.; 170s. to 173s.; 173s. to 176s.; 176s. to 179s.; 179s. to 182s.; 182s. to 185s.; 185s. to 188s.; 188s. to 191s.; 191s. to 194s.; 194s. to 197s.; 197s. to 200s.; 200s. to 203s.; 203s. to 206s.; 206s. to 209s.; 209s. to 212s.; 212s. to 215s.; 215s. to 218s.; 218s. to 221s.; 221s. to 224s.; 224s. to 227s.; 227s. to 230s.; 230s. to 233s.; 233s. to 236s.; 236s. to 239s.; 239s. to 242s.; 242s. to 245s.; 245s. to 248s.; 248s. to 251s.; 251s. to 254s.; 254s. to 257s.; 257s. to 260s.; 260s. to 263s.; 263s. to 266s.; 266s. to 269s.; 269s. to 272s.; 272s. to 275s.; 275s. to 278s.; 278s. to 281s.; 281s. to 284s.; 284s. to 287s.; 287s. to 290s.; 290s. to 293s.; 293s. to 296s.; 296s. to 299s.; 299s. to 302s.; 302s. to 305s.; 305s. to 308s.; 308s. to 311s.; 311s. to 314s.; 314s. to 317s.; 317s. to 320s.; 320s. to 323s.; 323s. to 326s.; 326s. to 329s.; 329s. to 332s.; 332s. to 335s.; 335s. to 338s.; 338s. to 341s.; 341s. to 344s.; 344s. to 347s.; 347s. to 350s.; 350s. to 353s.; 353s. to 356s.; 356s. to 359s.; 359s. to 362s.; 362s. to 365s.; 365s. to 368s.; 368s. to 371s.; 371s. to 374s.; 374s. to 377s.; 377s. to 380s.; 380s. to 383s.; 383s. to 386s.; 386s. to 389s.; 389s. to 392s.; 392s. to 395s.; 395s. to 398s.; 398s. to 401s.; 401s. to 404s.; 404s. to 407s.; 407s. to 410s.; 410s. to 413s.; 413s. to 416s.; 416s. to 419s.; 419s. to 422s.; 422s. to 425s.; 425s. to 428s.; 428s. to 431s.; 431s. to 434s.; 434s. to 437s.; 437s. to 440s.; 440s. to 443s.; 443s. to 446s.; 446s. to 449s.; 449s. to 452s.; 452s. to 455s.; 455s. to 458s.; 458s. to 461s.; 461s. to 464s.; 464s. to 467s.; 467s. to 470s.; 470s. to 473s.; 473s. to 476s.; 476s. to 479s.; 479s. to 482s.; 482s. to 485s.; 485s. to 488s.; 488s. to 491s.; 491s. to 494s.; 494s. to 497s.; 497s. to 500s.; 500s. to 503s.; 503s. to 506s.; 506s. to 509s.; 509s. to 512s.; 512s. to 515s.; 515s. to 518s.; 518s. to 521s.; 521s. to 524s.; 524s. to 527s.; 527s. to 530s.; 530s. to 533s.; 533s. to 536s.; 536s. to 539s.; 539s. to 542s.; 542s. to 545s.; 545s. to 548s.; 548s. to 551s.; 551s. to 554s.; 554s. to 557s.; 557s. to 560s.; 560s. to 563s.; 563s. to 566s.; 566s. to 569s.; 569s. to 572s.; 572s. to 575s.; 575s. to 578s.; 578s. to 581s.; 581s. to 584s.; 584s. to 587s.; 587s. to 590s.; 590s. to 593s.; 593s. to 596s.; 596s. to 599s.; 599s. to 602s.; 602s. to 605s.; 605s. to 608s.; 608s. to 611s.; 611s. to 614s.; 614s. to 617s.; 617s. to 620s.; 620s. to 623s.; 623s. to 626s.; 626s. to 629s.; 629s. to 632s.; 632s. to 635s.; 635s. to 638s.; 638s. to 641s.; 641s. to 644s.; 644s. to 647s.; 647s. to 650s.; 650s. to 653s.; 653s. to 656s.; 656s. to 659s.; 659s. to 662s.; 662s. to 665s.; 665s. to 668s.; 668s. to 671s.; 671s. to 674s.; 674s. to 677s.; 677s. to 680s.; 680s. to 683s.; 683s. to 686s.; 686s. to 689s.; 689s. to 692s.; 692s

S K E T C H E S I N I N D I A .

BRAHMIN STUDENTS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

WE are indebted to the "Photographic Album" of Bombay for the characteristic Sketch of two Brahmin Students of English Literature which we this week present to our readers. These two youths are members of the higher class of natives devoted to secular duties in the Southern Maratta country and the Carnatic, and are not of the class who devote themselves to the study of the Vedas, or the devotees of Shastras, or the scrubbers or anointers of the idols of stone and metal. Their form and figure, which do not differ much from the Western mould, are indicative of the Aryan race, to which the Brahmin belongs. They have come to the seat of the Presidency to pursue their study of the English language.

TRICHINOPOLY ROCK.

THE rock and fort of Trichinopoly figure very conspicuously in Indian annals, being the spot upon which the destiny of the English influence in the Carnatic depended, as well, perhaps, as the very existence of their establishment in India, at a time when Dupleix boasted that he would reduce Madras to a mere fishing village.

One of the most memorable events connected with the history of Trichinopoly is the march of Captain Calliaud to its relief, when besieged by the French in 1757. Captain Calliaud was before Madras, which he was preparing to attack, when he was informed of the danger of Trichinopoly, which had then sustained bombardment for several days, an assault being hourly expected to follow. He did not receive the news till three o'clock in the afternoon of the 21st of May, and at six he was on his march, which movement was commenced without tents, baggage, or artillery. The men bore their own food; a few bullocks only were taken, and these were laden with ammunition. At six o'clock on the evening of the 25th the relieving force was within twelve miles of Trichinopoly, having advanced thus far without annoyance; but the great difficulty, that of entering the town, remained to be overcome. The march of Captain Calliaud was not unknown to the enemy, and troops had been so disposed as to command every line by which, under ordinary circumstances, the place could be approached from the direction of the expected relief. It was discovered also that some spies had mixed with the English troops, for the purpose of ascertaining the precise

route which would be taken. This precaution, devised for his destruction, Captain Calliaud converted into the means of safety. The spies were suffered to exercise their office undisturbed, and apparently unsuspected, until the gallant commander had fully made up his mind as to the route by which he would seek

them also are the arsenal, commissariat, ordnance and medical stores, pay-office, garrison hospital, and gaol.

Our View represents that portion of the rock which was originally used as a quarry, the sienite of which it is composed being hewn out into pillars and spacious staircases, which give an easy access to



BRAHMIN STUDENTS.



TRICHINOPOLY ROCK.

the summit, where there is a *vimera* held in deep reverence by Brahminists, who, at certain periods, flock thitherwards, when libations of milk and oblations of fruit cause a remarkable scene by the squabbles of congregated troops of monkeys. In one of the Hindu fables, representing Humaion leading an army of these animals to the assistance of their god Rama, when worsted in his conflicts with the great Ravana, we probably have a clue to these offerings.

The flights of steps, about halfway up, pass the site of an old powder-magazine, accidentally exploded in 1772; and, leading to the summit, the spectator, being 600 feet above the alluvial soil, has a most extensive view of distant mountains; the meanderings of the Cauvery, and its tributary, the Coleroon; with the celebrated temples of Sri Rangam on one side, and the cantonments, race-course, and also the bungalow in which Bishop Heber died, on the other, with large irrigated fields numerously encroaching upon the surrounding plains.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE CHERBOURG FETES.

WE resume our Engravings, from drawings by our own Artists, of some of the principal events connected with the inauguration of the Cherbourg docks. It is our pleasing duty to express the acknowledgments we are under to the authorities at Cherbourg, to the officials of the various steam-boat companies, and to others, for the courteous assistance rendered by them to our Artists, by which we have been enabled so vividly to depict the chief incidents of the Cherbourg festival. Annexed are some details respecting the scenes which form the subjects of the accompanying Illustrations.

THE BANQUET ON BOARD THE "BRETAGNE."

On Thursday afternoon their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French embarked at six o'clock, with their suite, to go on board the *Bretagne*. As soon as the Imperial barge appeared it was saluted by three salvoes from all the French and English vessels and from the artillery of the forts. The yards were manned, and the sailors cheered lustily.

At seven o'clock the barge of her Majesty the Queen of England left the Royal yacht and pulled towards the *Bretagne*.

There was another cannonade from French and English. The English and the French manned yards. The English sailors crowded out in perfect lines on all the yards, even to the topgallant, while, to the amazement of the whole French fleet and town, the strapping fellows stood high above all on the masthead trucks of the *Renown*, waving their caps in one hand and a union-jack in another with as much sangfroid as if they stood upon the breakwater itself. A richly-decorated accommodation-ladder, covered with flowers, was provided for the Royal visitors to the *Bretagne*, while the poop was covered with an awning of crimson and gold for the Royal guests to witness the display of fireworks from Fort Centrale on the breakwater after the banquet.

The Emperor received his august guest at the foot of the companion-ladder of the *Bretagne*.

The cheers of the crew, and the repeated shouts of "Vive la Reine d'Angleterre!" informed the squadrons that the Sovereign of the United Kingdom had put foot on board a French ship. The table was laid for seventy. During the dinner the band of the Guides of the Imperial Guard performed various pieces. At dessert the Emperor rose and proposed the following toast:—"I drink to the health of her Majesty the Queen of England, and to that of the Prince who shares her throne, and to that of the Royal family." In proposing this toast the Emperor expressed most energetically his wish that the two nations might long remain at peace.

Prince Albert's graceful reply was conceived in the same spirit of amity, and concluded as follows:—"That friendship is the basis of their mutual prosperity, and the blessing of Heaven will not be denied it. The Queen proposes 'The health of the Emperor and Empress.'"

After dinner their Imperial and Royal Majesties went on deck to witness the fireworks.

The band of the Guides played all the time on board the *Bretagne*.

The Queen took leave of their Majesties about half-past ten. The Emperor in person accompanied her Majesty back to her yacht. At this moment all the vessels were brilliantly illuminated, and there was a final salute from the ships and forts.

Their Imperial Majesties returned at eleven o'clock to the Hotel of the Maritime Prefecture. An immense crowd awaited them, which loudly cheered them.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO THE ARSENAL.

The good town of Cherbourg was startled from its propriety at noon on Thursday by a tremendous cannonade. It was, in fact, a complete bombardment, and brought every one running helter-skelter down to the jetty to ascertain what possibly could be the matter. First, there was a continuous roll of the great guns of all the ships in the road, then the still greater roll of the guns on the forts, when again the ships took up the wondrous tale, until at last the whole atmosphere was filled with smoke. The fact was that her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain was just at that moment leaving her Royal yacht for a visit to the shore.

The spectacle which the harbour presented at this time was one of rare and almost matchless beauty. Along the outer side and parallel with the breakwater lay the French squadron, consisting of the *Bretagne*, 140 guns, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Desfosses, the *Donawerth*, with the Rear-Admiral's flag, the *Napoleon*, the *Une*, the *Arcole*, the *Austerlitz*, the frigate *Isly*, the *St. Louis*, and the *Alexandre*. Alongside, and nearly opposite the *Bretagne*, was the *Royal Albert*, 130. Near the *Royal Albert* were the *Renown* and the *Diadem*. Nearer them lay the beautiful yacht *Victoria* and *Albert*, with the Royal standard flying at its tall mast, and in the rear the *Osborne*, the old Royal yacht. Then there were several other English frigates, and the pretty Royal tenders *Fairy* and *Elfin*. The inner part of the harbour was literally covered with yachts, the colours flying from which in immense numbers gave the appearance of an enormous mosaic on the blue waters of the bay. At twelve o'clock her Majesty, with the Prince Consort, Lord Lyons, and the members of her suite, stepped down the companion-ladder of the Royal yacht, and proceeded by one of the boats of the yacht to the *Fairy* steam-tender, which came alongside, and proceeded to the landing-place at the south entrance of the new dock.

The salute was fired as her Majesty stepped on board the *Fairy*. It was commenced by the French line-of-battle ships, and taken up in succession by the forts and batteries; in some forts the guns fired in tiers simultaneously, in others a dropping fire was kept up. As soon as the *Fairy* got under steam the British ships thundered out their salutes, and their heavy metal reverberated with magnificent effect. All the ships manned their yards, and English and French seamen vied with each other which should most vigorously exert their stentorian lungs. The scene was one of the greatest excitement.

Her Majesty, having visited the dockyard, town, and fortifications, and having partaken of a déjeuner at the Prefecture, returned to the *Victoria* and *Albert* under the same roar of artillery which had marked the Royal progress to the shore; the *Fairy* passing on the way back the Royal Yacht Squadron, which lay at anchor. The steam-yacht on the left in our Engraving is the *Norseman*, the property of Arthur Anderson, Esq., managing director of the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

THE ENCAMPMENT AT CHERBOURG.

Near the railway station was a sort of small "Camp de Chalons," where were pitched tents for those invited by the railroad directors to witness the inaugural ceremonies. In this romantic spot, surrounded by overhanging hills crowned with rich foliage and verdure, and having over it at one corner a grim fort which might send a shell or a ball far out to sea, were congregated 1500 persons in their canvas abodes. Amongst the other amusements provided by the railway company for their guests, there were dramatic entertainments at what was called the Theatre of the Gare (station), and they appear to have been very successful, notwithstanding one or two little litches. On the first night a numerous audience assembled to witness the performance of the well-known and popular charge, "Un

Monsieur et une Dame," to be followed by a ballet by the little Danish dancers from the "Pré Catalan," and by a pantomime by the renowned Debureau. On the lifting of the curtain Madame Doche announced that the scenery had not arrived, and that the orchestra was absent on duty (the music of the Guides), and she begged indulgence. So the piece, which should be played in a room at an inn, was played in a forest, the only decoration available. All the properties were wanting; there were literally only the actors, Doche and Poirier. Their ready wit and dramatic skill saved the situation, and they appear to have been only once hard put to, which was when, according to the action of the piece, they ought to look out of a window. There was no window to look out of, and the nearest approach they could make to it was to look behind a tree. The music not arriving, the ballet had to be postponed to another night. The evening terminated with a collection for the poor of Cherbourg, made by Madame Doche.

One of the reporters of the Paris press located at the encampment had some visiting cards struck off for use while at Cherbourg, on which he had printed, "M. —, camp de la Gare, rue Chasseloup-Laubat, tente 24, lit 3."

THE HON. MAJOR FITZMAURICE'S LIFE-LIGHT.

Amidst the grandeur of illumination that took place at Cherbourg there was nothing that told more effectively than a little episode on Tuesday night just as the Emperor was quitting the Royal yacht. Orders were suddenly received on board the *Diadem* that, if possible, the Emperor's barge should be lighted to the shore by one of the Hon. Major Fitzmaurice's lights. In a moment the Emperor's picturesque and beautiful gondola stood out, the single bright spot upon the dark waters, and the most enthusiastic cheers broke forth at this unexpected and splendid effect.

On the following evening the Hon. Major Fitzmaurice put on the full power of ten lights on board the *Diadem*, which, to use the expression of a naval officer who witnessed the scene at half a mile distant, made her look like a floating aurora borealis. On board the *Bretagne*, where the Royal banquet took place, which was upwards of 600 yards from the *Diadem*, persons could see to read distinctly on her quarter-deck; and, as the Emperor returned to the shore after the fireworks were over, these lights made the Imperial bees and eagle on the summit of the gondola stand out in bold relief when at a thousand yards distance from the light. The whole proceeding was long and loudly cheered as the crowning event of the night's illuminations. The various vessels in the harbour were also rendered distinctly visible by means of this light during the nights of Wednesday and Thursday.

The Hon. Major Fitzmaurice's life-light was also on Saturday night exhibited to, and tested by, Admiral Sir George Seymour, in company with his Flag Lieutenant, and Captain Moorsom, R.N., of H.M.S. *Diadem*, and several other gentlemen on board the gun-boat *Bullfinch*, up and down the harbour at Portsmouth, and round to Spithead. And on Wednesday, the 11th, it was experimented with by Captain Seymour, R.N., Commander, on board H.M.S. *Victory*, with his fellow-officers, and Mr. Hay, Professor of Chemistry in the Government Dockyard, Plymouth, and elicited the admiration of those gentlemen—objects being rendered distinctly visible at Gosport and Portsmouth towns for upwards of a mile on the river. By a variety of tests, it seems clearly to be proved that the portability, power, and practicability of this economical light are beyond anything of the kind ever before invented.

The superiority of this powerful light over the ordinary oil, spirit, gas, lime, or electric light appears to be very great. Its chief advantages, as set forth by the inventor, consist in its cheapness and ease of management. Not being incumbered with apparatus, it may be fixed anywhere, or carried about in the hand, or in a carpet bag, while burning, any length of time, in any weather; its rays (which can be instantly modified to any power, from that of a candle or to exceed the electric light) can be diffused all around, or directed (white or coloured) on to any moving or fixed object. One of these life-protecting lights will render objects visible two miles, or show a signal of any colour twenty miles off of the most vivid description.

FINE ARTS.

GATTI'S EXHIBITION OF ITALIAN SCULPTURE.—Signor Gatti has made additions of considerable importance to the collection of sculptures which he exhibited during the early part of the season at Willis's Rooms, and which he has now removed to the Prince of Wales Hall, Regent-street. The new works are chiefly in the higher walks of art—poetic subjects, life-size, and executed in marble. Our readers will recollect that in the sculpture department of the Great Exhibition of 1851, the Tuscan Room was conspicuous for the variety and striking character of the objects displayed; the "Veiled Vestal" and an "Ishmael," for instance, attracting a great share of notice. The collection now brought together by Signor Gatti will still further illustrate the tendencies and capabilities of this important school, which still holds its ground in what was the original field of the Revival. One remarkable feature in this school is the attention and pains bestowed upon the executive department, the exemplary finish attained in every detail—the occasional triumph, indeed, over physical difficulties, which evince the highest degree of patience, skill, and resource. Achievement of this sort, it must be admitted, is not the most noble which art should aim at; but it is still of great importance as an attendant upon invention whenever the genius of the age may develop that quality in any remarkable degree. As it is, the fancy of the Tuscan sculptors of the present day seems to have abandoned all idea of emulating the grand flights of their predecessors of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; and, instead of scriptural and historical subjects of the most severe type, revel in small episodes and conceits of a mixed domestic and sentimental character, often very pleasing in themselves, but making no pretence to high ideal poetry. As an almost inevitable consequence, this change of subject has led to a change in the treatment employed; the ideal in the forms has been abandoned, and the *naturalistic* substituted in its place. The result is, to say the least, very striking; and, when compared with the more classic style still adhered to at Rome, will afford a fair opportunity of discussing the merits of opposite schools which have for two centuries divided the suffrages of the art world. Taking a glance through the collection in detail, perhaps one of the most singular conceptions ever attempted to be realised in marble is Duprè's "Bacchus Lamenting the Disease of the Grapes." The poor little jolly god—jolly no longer—is represented in a state of sad emaciation for want of his favourite beverage; he wrings his hands in inconsolable grief, the ground at his feet being strewn with bunches of the blighted fruit. "The Prayer of Innocence," by Santarelli, is a pretty female study, remarkable for great skill in the execution. Part of the drapery across the shoulders is made to stand apart from the flesh, thin as confectioners' paper—a marvellous effort of chiselling certainly, but not art. Another successful specimen of textural treatment is in the same artist's "The Conception of the Madonna." "Truth," by Cambi, is a strict copy from a model of slight and elegant proportions, but not yet arrived at maturity. The silver mirror in the hand is an example of a practice now growing into vogue of introducing a mixture of materials in sculpture, which we only mention to denounce. Amongst the other pieces which present points of attraction and interest are Romanelli's "The Son of William Tell," standing against the tree, with the apple, just pierced, above his head; "The Orphan," by Caroni; "Pure Love," and "Terrestrial Love," allegorically treated, by Santarelli; and a bust of Piametta, by Cambi, fashioned after authentic portraits, and none the better for a lavish addition of gilding. In the gallery are also a very interesting collection of Roman antiquities in Oriental alabaster, some of which are of rare excellence.

NELSON'S SHIP, THE "VICTORY," IN THE BAY OF TRAFALGAR. Painted by Turner, engraved by John Burnet. H. Graves and Co.—Let us accept the recollection of the fine old *Victory* in compensation for the terrible frowns of Cherbourg. And here is Turner's characteristic portrait of the wooden veteran in the very thick of her last glorious action, engraved by one of the veterans of the war in his boldest and most spirited style. Turner's picture, which appropriately decorates the hall of Greenwich Hospital, is one of the best historical subjects he ever attempted. He appears to have

gone heart and hand into the work; and a thoroughly British and a thoroughly Jack-tarish character pervades it. In the centre, of course, is Nelson's flag-ship, with the memorable signal still flying, "England expects, &c." Some of the rigging already shows marks of rough usage; but her injuries are fearfully avenged upon the ships of the enemy, the rigging and spars of which are toppling down in all directions—in some instances with numbers of their crews still clinging to them. In the front is a large boat busily engaged rescuing hapless wretches who have been threatened with drowning; and some of these raise their hands in wonderment as each pounding broadside tells upon the enemy. This work is a graphic illustration of the maritime warfare of the past in its last greatest example. The like of Trafalgar will never be seen again; for, though we may have many as glorious victories as that in store for us, they will differ materially in their characteristics from all that have gone before.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART-MANUFACTURE.

A FIRST exhibition of works of ornamental art, to illustrate in some degree the action of the schools of art throughout the country, has just been opened at the South Kensington Museum. They include productions in almost every branch of decorative manufacture; in glass, porcelain, and metal; furniture, tapestry, lace, shawls, &c. The number of exhibits is 683. The number of pupils of various schools exhibiting is upwards of two hundred; there are also amongst the exhibitors some few masters engaged in the work of instruction, but "nearly the whole of whom," we are told, "owe the greater portion of their art education to these schools." The display, upon the whole, is a highly creditable one, and is encouraging, as showing very palpably that the labours of many years in the cultivation of the principles of ornamental art are realising tangible and useful results, and receiving recognition from those commercially interested in their application. The laces of Nottingham, the carpets of Kidderminster and Stourport, the pottery of Stafford and Worcester, and the various special manufactures of Birmingham, all show the fruits of this art-progress; and although it cannot be supposed that perfection, or even a very high rank of creative power, has been as yet attained in any of those branches of production, considerable advance has undoubtedly been made in almost all of them, holding out a cheering prospect for the future.

We will now mention in detail a few of the exhibits which particularly attracted our notice. In glass, Messrs. Lloyd and Summerfield exhibit some very beautiful specimens of glass designing, cutting, and engraving, by students of the Birmingham School of Art. Mr. Richardson, of Wordsley, exhibits some examples of flint-glass, some of them coloured in imitation of Bohemian, designed and executed by John Northwood, and two jugs, in flint-glass, the cutting designed and executed by Richard Guest—the producers in both cases being pupils of the Stourbridge school. The last two named objects are of admirable quality and workmanship. In ceramic manufactures Messrs. Minton stand prominently forward, and some of their imitations of Limoges, Pellissy, and Majolica ware are of undeniable excellence and beauty as to the material and colouring. We observe still, however, a poverty of invention as to the designs, which compels resorting to models which are altogether exploded, or ought to be; witness, for instance, the large jardinière (No. 121), in extravagant rococo style, with its terminals, and cupids, and satyrs. In a garden—an English garden at least—we should have something better than this—more germane to the spirit of the age and of the people, and more in harmony with the grand simplicity of nature. In vases—without particularising any—we observe still too generally a want of eye for outline, and a want of purpose in design; the consequence is that the copied subjects are still the best by a long way. Amongst the curiosities in this department is a drinking-cup (No. 73), designed by Henry Hancock, of Stoke-on-Trent—yes! "designed and executed at home by the student in his leisure hours." It is curious for the home feeling displayed in it, containing, as it does, on one side the portrait of the artist's father, and on the other that of his sister—neither of them beauties—"the objects composing the ornamentation round each portrait being intended to illustrate the occupation of each, the former being a turner, whilst the latter occupies herself with needlework." The jug, which displays some technical merit, is, of course, intended for home use only. In ornamental metal-work the progress is still slow: can we wonder at it when we recollect that this department of art has, in times of yore, developed the faculties of men of the very highest order of genius—Andrea Pisano, Ghiberti, Cellini, &c.; and that such men are not now found in connection with it? Mr. Potts, of Birmingham, exhibits an ambitious Shakespeare mantelpiece (No. 222), designed and modelled by Robert Jefferson, of Somerset House School, illustrating a new combination of materials (metal and marble), for which a patent has been obtained, but the effect is far from satisfactory—patchy and tawdry. The same exhibitor tempts us with a "sepulchral monument" (No. 223), also of mixed manufacture—the angels supporting the cross being by Mr. Jefferson, already named—which is not to our taste. The Coalbrookdale Company, who came out so splendidly with their ornamental gates in the Great Exhibition of 1851, exhibit various articles for domestic use—round tables, umbrella-stands, ornamental chimneypieces, fenders, &c., and a garden-chair (No. 261), the back of which is formed of castings of ferns, designed and modelled by John Mores, of Somerset House and Coalbrookdale. Messrs. Winfield and Son, of Birmingham, have (No. 267) some creditable but unpretending specimens of cast and stamped brasswork, cornices, brackets, door-handles, &c., the greater portion designed, and all modelled, by W. Wilkins; and Messrs. Hart and Sons, of London, a rather heavy balcony (No. 268), and various gas-pendants, standards, and other lights, and a variety of hinges, bell-pulls, &c., which display a strong desire for novelty, but small advance in taste.

Conspicuous in the furniture department is the fine satin-wood wardrobe manufactured by Messrs. Trollope and Sons, and designed by R. Beavis, of Somerset House, and Messrs. Graham and Jackson's grand cabinet, with inlaid porcelain plaques, both of which were so much admired at the Paris Exposition of 1856. Entitled to special notice and commendation also is an ebony sideboard (No. 398), the property of Sir Emerson Tennent, designed by John S. Cuthbert, assisted in the working drawings by J. Z. King, students at Marlborough House, and the carving executed by natives of India. The subjects are oriental: elephants' heads, peacocks, &c.; but in part of the design we observe an error, which, though slight in itself, is not unimportant—viz., the upper parts of the two side mirrors are framed in Saracenic arches, whilst those of the larger mirrors in the centre are bounded by low elliptic arches; the combination is incongruous. In the printed fabrics department are numerous specimens of "oil printing applied to shawls and garments," manufactured by Messrs. Strang and Brown, of Glasgow, and intended to substitute the silk and other embroidery work usually applied to such objects, but they are unfortunately so placed beyond an advanced structure of ornamental grates, fenders, &c., that we were unable to obtain a close inspection of them. From what we saw of them, however, we feel bound to express very strong doubts of the wearing qualities of these products. They are ingenious, and may sell; but after that—? In carpeting we observe considerable success in conventional and generalised patterns (the best for the purpose) by various manufacturers of Stourport, Kidderminster, London, &c.—a large proportion of these being after designs by pupils at head-quarters in London; but there were none sufficiently striking to call for particular notice. We conclude by recommending the exhibition to the attention of all who take interest in the arts and industry of the country.

THE "STAR OF PEACE."—Several passengers by this vessel, an Aberdeen clipper, which has recently arrived in this country from Sydney, have addressed a letter of thanks to her commander, Captain Tamsom, from which we extract the following paragraph:—"We, the undersigned passengers by the *Star of Peace*, from Sydney, feel much pleasure in expressing our sense both of your high qualities as a seaman, displayed under trying circumstances, and of your unvarying kindness and attention to the comfort of your passengers." The *Star of Peace* had a very rough passage, and was twice dismasted—viz., off Cape Horn, and off the River Plate, but made her passage, notwithstanding, in ninety-five days.

ARE ENGLISHMEN DEGENERATING?

At the very time when a great success is engraving itself in deep lines of delight on every reflecting mind, a dirge has been chanted over the degeneracy of Englishmen. It is expressly ascribed to the increase of the town population; and as this species of population is rapidly increasing all over the world, if the dirge were true, mankind would be multiplied only to go through a process of decay to annihilation. The writers who put forth this curious theory are better acquainted with the past than the present. But history records only the actions of great men. The names and deeds of heroes are carefully preserved; the multitude, by whose daily toils life is sustained and society enlarged, have always passed unnoticed to the grave. Gentlemen crammed at college, or well educated, as it is called, naturally form exalted ideas of the past, and, by comparison, degrading ideas of the present, which are equally incorrect. The lowest population of our towns are mentally compared with the heroes or demi-gods of antiquity, and the conclusion follows that mankind, and especially Englishmen, are degenerated. It would be as natural to compare the Asiatic elephant with the domestic pig, and conclude that the worshipped of Siam had degenerated into a very insignificant brute.

That our cities are year by year becoming more healthy is an established fact. Longevity has increased with an increased town population. Agreeing with the weekly and yearly reports of the Registrar-General, Lord Macaulay says, "The difference in salubrity between the London of the nineteenth century and the London of the seventeenth century is very far greater than the difference between London in an ordinary season and London in cholera." How with less disease and longer life the population can be of "lower vitality" is to us inexplicable. In the seventeenth century about half the families of the common people ate animal food twice a week; the other half ate no animal food, or only once a week. The "majority of the nation lived almost entirely on rye, barley, and oats." Much of the meat they ate was salted, and redolent of scurvy. Health and strength cannot be preserved without a sufficiency of wholesome food; and as the multitude, whether in towns or in the rural districts, are now better fed than their ancestors, as they almost all eat good wheat bread, as most of them have meat of some kind once a day, and many of them enjoy several little luxuries, they must be stronger. History confirms statistics, and proves that the race has become healthier, stouter, and more beautiful.

Within one hundred and twenty years it appears, from the records of Greenwich Hospital, that the daily earnings of a bricklayer have risen from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; those of the mason from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 3d.; those of the carpenter from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 5d.; and those of the plumber from 3s. to 5s. 6d. About the year 1680, 6d. a day was the earnings of a Norwich weaver, and 4s. 6d. a week the pay of a soldier. The latter was sufficient to obtain plenty of recruits, while double the sum will now not tempt men, or even boys, into the army. Then the ordinary wages of a peasant did not exceed 4s. a week, and an ordinary mechanic out of London, whose wages were much superior to those of the peasant, got 1s. a day. The average price of wheat at that period was 50s. per quarter. Clothing, sugar, salt, coals, candles, &c., were all then much dearer than now, while tea and coffee and many other articles of wholesome diet were unknown. That the middle and upper classes are as vigorous and live as long as their predecessors is undoubted. For them health and strength are preserved by superior nourishment; and there can, therefore, be no doubt that the higher wages and the better and the more plentiful food now enjoyed by the multitude must have contributed to prolong their lives and increase their vitality.

The first edition of Lord Macaulay's history, from which we have borrowed some of these illustrations, was published in 1849, and was probably written one or two years before. The wages he ascribes to carpenters, plumbers, &c., was the rate before the Corn-laws were repealed, and before gold had been discovered in California. Since 1849 the demand for labourers and artisans of all kinds, in spite of the temporary interruption of the commercial convulsion of last year, has been great and incessantly increasing. Wages of all kinds have been raised, and till the latter end of 1853 the price of wheat was lower than in the seventeenth century. Between 1849 and 1854 inclusive it was 43s. 2d. per quarter. Between 1854 and 1857 inclusive it rose on the average to 68s. 2d.; now it is about 44s. 6d. The enhanced price, in consequence of the people being well employed and well paid, led to no distress; and till the commercial convulsion came there was no increase of pauperism or crime. Till the present time both have continued to decrease in the metropolis; only in the manufacturing districts, where employment was lessened, were any marks of deterioration perceptible. Since 1849 the contrast between the former condition of the multitude and their condition then has become still greater. They are better paid and better fed, and to assert that they have become weaker and less healthy is merely to utter a wordy contradiction to the facts of our lives.

The assertion is founded on a supposition that as people increase the air becomes vitiated; but this being essential to life, while man cannot provide it as he provides food, to suppose that it is not in sufficient abundance for every possible increase of population is to suppose the Creator of the Universe to be a bungler, like the Minister of War who dispatched troops to the Crimea and forgot to provide them with tents and winter clothing. Facts are very different from the supposition. As people multiply, morasses are drained; quick vegetation increasing, the vital principle of the air is promoted; stagnant pools and stagnant forests of decayed leaves, having done their work of fertilising the soil, are removed; and the earth becomes more healthy and more habitable as men conquer its surface and turn it to their uses. This is the natural progress. That the political mismanagement of the metropolis keeps alive numerous disorders which Nature is for ever calling on us to remedy is not to be denied; but it is impossible to mount Highgate-hill, or go to the Crystal Palace, without being thoroughly convinced that fresh air is now as plentiful as ever it was. In fact, the 3,000,000 people now gathered round St. Paul's are more healthy than were the 300,000 of the sixteenth century. In modern times, with the exception of the cholera, plagues have been unknown. Close dwellings, scanty clothing, insufficient food and fuel, which now lessen the vitality of the multitude, have been their lot for ages. The evils now so much written about are, as Lord Macaulay says, "with scarcely an exception, old." That which is new is the intelligence which discerns and the humanity which remedies them.

Till they attracted attention they were scarcely evils, and before they could be remedied it was necessary that more crying wrongs should be removed. The present generation, except those below twelve years of age, were born under the Corn-laws, which made food scarce and dear and employment scanty. As long as they existed, minor evils which arose from depriving the people of food commanded little or no attention. When many people were habitually starved, the strong who survived became stunted and diseased. We now know that decrepitude was a consequence of bad legislation, and can see our way to further improvement. Our people are better fed than they were, and our towns are every day better adapted to be the abodes of cheerful, healthy, and industrious men. And degeneracy superinduced by a scarcity of food has come to an end; and the work daily performed in the metropolis proves that the strength and vitality of the multitude are unimpaired. Our vigour does not, indeed, show itself in street brawls. We do not clamour for outrage and blood. Our vitality is different, but not less. Each individual is now dependent on others, and is forbearing, courteous, and serviceable. Self-will is diminished, arrogance is curbed. Each atom of the mass has become comparatively insignificant, while absolutely he has become more important. He is strong in others; and, if there be fewer heroic individuals, the mass is more heroic and more humane.

CHESS

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MATCH BETWEEN MORPHY AND LÖWENTHAL.—In this contest there has been a cessation of hostilities for some days owing to the indisposition of the Hungarian. The last score which has reached us gives—Morphy, 7; Löwenthal, 3; Drawn, 1.

R. A. W.—There is no publication solely devoted to chess in this country now.

T. V. L.—We have mentioned repeatedly that the blank chess diagrams you speak of can be obtained in all colours of Messrs. Ashbee and Danglefield, the well-known lithographers, 22, Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

R. A. PROCTOR.—They are now in the hands of the examiner.

HIERONIA.—PROBLEMS BY RONZANI.—These beautiful studies will be found in the author's treatise—"Il Giuoco incomparabile degli Scacchi," &c.; and many are reprinted in Alexander's stupendous collection of chess problems, entitled "Beauties of Chess."

B. E. T.—It shall have an early place.

REDAIN.—1. The "Chessplayers' Handbook," published by Bohn, of Covent-garden. 2. The problem shall be examined in due time.

C. L., North Carolina.—These unpublished we hope to find room for shortly.

VERAX.—1. No "myth," but a veritable fact. 2. The match is to be altogether independent of the Birmingham meeting.

C. M. M., Nova Scotia.—Now under consideration.

LOUIS PAULSEN, N. M., the Editors of *Leitner's Illustrated Paper*, "American Union," "Sunday Delta," are cordially thanked for their obliging attention.

SCOTT.—In the position cited, Black wins easily, e.g.,—

P to K B 6th Q to K B 2nd R to K 5th B to Q 2nd
B to K Kt 6th K to Kt sq R to K 7th
Then, if White move R to Q sq, or K to B sq, or B to Q 3rd, follows R to K R 7th, and the game is gone.

AUSTRALIANS.—Our advice from Melbourne, dated the 12th of June, bring in addition to a budget of clever problems, some specimens of play in the Melbourne Chess Club which show the members only require to muster more frequently to become excellent players. They announce beside, which will be of more general interest, that some Cornishmen have recently found at the Ballarat diggings another monster "nugget" weighing 175 lbs.!

ENIGMA.—In the first game we gave last week between Messrs. Morphy and Löwenthal, Black's 7th move, instead of "Q Kt to B sq," should be "Q Kt to Q sq," and White's 43rd move, instead of "Q R P takes P," should be "Q B P takes P." The latter misprint it is important to correct as all the variations in the subsequent analysis depend on the move Q B P takes P.

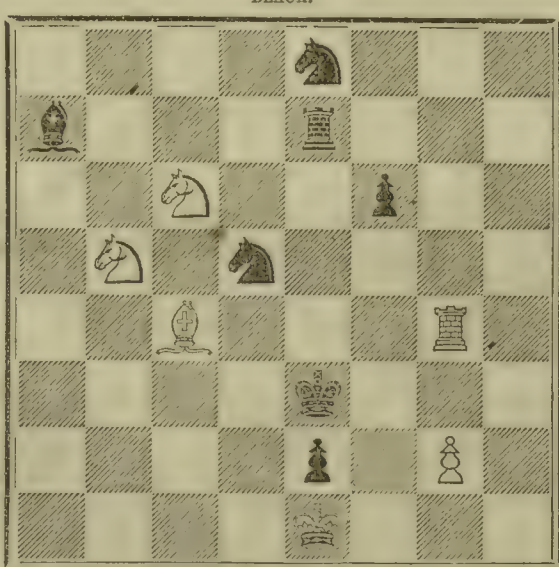
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 756.

WHITE. 1. B to Q 8th **BLACK.** K to B 5th, or any other move
2. Kt to Q 5th (ch) K to B 4th
3. P to K 3rd K to K 3rd

PROBLEM No. 758.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in three moves.

CHESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

An elegant little game played by Mr. MORPHY and Mr. BARNES (Philidor's Defence to the Knight's Opening.)

WHITE (Mr. B.) 1. P to K 4th **BLACK (Mr. M.)** 1. P to K 4th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd P to Q 3rd
3. P to Q 4th P to K B 4th

(Mr. Morphy thinks this move of Philidor's, properly followed up, is not quite so hazardous as some writers on chess have represented it to be.)

4. Q P takes K P K B P takes K P
5. K Kt to K Kt 5th P to Q 4th
6. P to K 6th K B to Q B 4th

(The usual move is—K Kt to K R 3rd; on which White's best play we believe to be 7. Q Kt to Q B 3rd; a move to which no satisfactory defence has yet been shown. The move adopted by Black in the present game appears to be stronger than bringing out the King's Kt, but it has yet to undergo analysis.)

7. K Kt to K B 7th
(He might have taken the K Pawn, regaining the piece, if his Kt were captured, by checking with the Queen at K B 5th, &c.)

7. Q to K B 3rd

And White resigns.

An interesting Partie between Messrs. MORPHY and BODEN.

(King's Bishop's Opening.)

BLACK (Mr. B.) 1. P to K 4th **WHITE (Mr. M.)** 1. P to K 4th
2. K B to Q B 4th K Kt to K B 3rd
3. K Kt to K B 3rd Kt takes K P
4. Q Kt to Q B 3rd Kt takes K
5. Q P takes Kt P to Q B 3rd
6. Kt takes K P P to Q 4th
7. Castles K B to Q 3rd
8. K R to K sq Q B to K 3rd
9. K B to Q 3rd Kt to Q 2nd
10. P to K B 4th Kt takes Kt
11. P takes Kt K B to Q B 4 (ch)
12. K to R sq
(Better to have interposed the Q Bishop.)

13. Q B to K 3rd Q to K R 5th
14. K R takes B Castles on K side
15. Q to K sq Q to K B 3rd
16. Q to K Kt 3rd Q to K sq
17. R to K sq P to Q B 4th
18. B to K 2nd B to Q 2nd
19. B to K B 3rd Q to K 3rd
20. K R to Q 3rd B to B 3rd
21. P to Q Kt 4th

(A good idea. If White now were tempted to make the move he desires, of P to K B 3rd, Black would win a piece by advancing his Q Kt Pawn on the Bishop.)

21. P to Q Kt 3rd
22. P to Q R 4th P to K B 3rd

(The remaining moves were not recorded. Black was of opinion that he ought to have won the game from this point, but it terminated as a drawn fight. We should certainly take his position for choice.)

Another Game between the same Players.

(Ruy Lopez Knight's Game.)

BLACK (Mr. B.) 1. P to K 4th **WHITE (Mr. M.)** 1. P to K 4th
2. K Kt to K B 3rd Q Kt to Q B 3rd
3. K B to Q Kt 5th Kt to K B 3rd
4. P to Q 4th P takes P
5. P to K 5th K Kt to Q 4th
6. Castles K B to Q B 4th
7. P to Q B 3rd Castles
8. P takes P K B to Q Kt 3rd
9. K B to Q B 4th Q Kt to K 2nd
10. Q B to K Kt 5th Q to K sq
11. K R to K sq P to K R 3rd
12. Q Kt to K R 4th K Kt to K B 5th
13. Q Kt to Q B 3rd Q Kt to K B 4th
14. Q to Q 2nd K Kt to K Kt 3rd
15. Q Kt to K 4th

(Well devised. If White attempt to win the piece he loses the game by a fatal check at K B 6th. Black, perhaps, would have

BLACK (Mr. B.) 16. P takes P en passant
17. K Kt to K 5th Kt takes Kt
18. P takes Kt Kt takes Q B
19. Kt to B 6th (ch) P takes Kt
20. P to K 6th Q takes Q P
21. Q takes K R P Q takes P
22. B takes B P takes B

(Black might even now have drawn the game by playing R to K 4th instead of taking the Bishop.)

23. R to K 4th Kt to B 4th
24. R to Kt 4th (ch) K to B 2nd
And wins.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Marquis of Ailsa is building a life-boat for use along the coast from Dunure to Turnberry.

The Rev. Frederick Poynder, M.A., of Wadham College, has been appointed to the Second Mastership of Charterhouse School.

On Thursday week Mr. Thomas Eastly Smith was elected to fill the office of Common Councilman for the ward of Portsoken.

Dr. André Schleiermacher, one of the greatest scientific notabilities of Germany, died suddenly at Darmstadt, on the 11th inst.

Five thousand pounds have been subscribed in Glasgow for the relief of the most distressed shareholders in the Western Bank.

The judges of the steam-ploughs at Chester have unanimously awarded the prize of £500 to Mr. Fowler.

The following regiments are under orders to proceed from the Mediterranean to India—the 3rd, 23th, and 48th.

The *Edwin Fox* convict-ship, bound to Fremantle, Western Australia, has on board the Rev. W. Beresford, Robson, Redpath, and Tester.

The Royal Academy of the Fine Arts at Antwerp has just elected Mr. E. H. Baily, the English Royal Academician, a member of its body.

Mr. Cunard, the Nestor of transatlantic navigation, has offered to place vessels on the line which will bring British Columbia within thirty-five days' steam of Liverpool.

The *Mersey*, the largest screw steam-ship in the English navy, was successfully launched at Chatham on Friday week. An attempt to launch her on a previous day was a failure.

On Thursday week a beautiful iron sailing-ship of 450 tons, named the *Osborne House*, built for Mr. Young, of Wisbeach, was launched by Messrs. John Pile and Co., West Hartlepool.

The *Flora*, a new steamer just put on by the Bristol Steam Navigation Company, made her first passage from Bristol to Cork in sixteen hours—the distance being 264 miles.

Last night the Olympic Theatre terminated a prosperous season of 314 nights. On this (Saturday) evening there will be a performance for the benefit of the Dramatic College.

A donation of £12 10s., being part of the proceeds of the Nobility's Fête at Cremorne, has been forwarded to the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, Oxford-street.

Mr. Cotton Mather, Assistant Oriental Master at Cheltenham College, has attained the appointment of Assistant Professor of Hindustani at Addiscombe.

A marble drinking fountain has been erected on the up-platform of the Leicester railway station, at the cost of a temperance member of the Midland Directory.

The Halifax Town Council have decided upon the erection of a new Townhall, at a cost of about £17,000. The site selected is in the centre of the town.

The members of the Edmonton branch of the West Middlesex Rifle Regiment of Militia are to assemble on the 17th of September, for twenty-one days' drill, at the barracks at Barnet.

A coroner's jury at Liverpool on Tuesday returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against a man named Ellis, who knocked his wife down in the street on Sunday, and killed her.

The *Ipswich Express* states that a few days ago, in a field occupied by Mr. Thomas Fairman, in the parish of Westwick, in the midst of the roots of one oak-tree there were killed 112 rats.

The *Vienna Gazette* publishes an Imperial decree forbidding the exportation of arms and ammunition to Bosnia, except for the account of the Turkish Government.

The Head Mastership of Malta Protestant College has been conferred upon the Rev. Charles Popham Miles, M.A., Incumbent of St. Jude's Church, Glasgow.

Accounts from Minden, in Prussia, state that the great spinning-mill in that town was destroyed by fire on the 11th inst. The loss is valued at 375,000*l.*, and 200 workmen have been thrown out of work.

The Mexican Minister, General Almonte, has been obliged to resign his post at this Court in consequence of ill health. His Excellency will continue representative of the Republic at Paris.

A statue of General Massena is to be erected on the square of that name at Nice. The expense is to be defrayed by subscription, both Napoleon III. and Victor Emmanuel II. having contributed.

A letter from Spain says:—"The Queen of Spain has had constructed a gigantic bathing-machine, 35 feet long by 20 feet wide. It is lined with white and crimson silk, and furnished in costly style."

A ukase has been published suppressing the teaching of the Latin tongue in all the colleges of the Russian empire. The hours hitherto devoted to that study will be devoted to the positive sciences.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for last week were 859,348*lb.*, which is an increase of 21,225*lb.* compared with the previous statement.

The Earl of Cardigan, Inspecting-General of Cavalry, made his first inspection of the 5th Royal Irish Lancers on Friday and Saturday last, at Newbridge. Three squadrons were reviewed on the Curragh, and gave entire satisfaction.

It is stated that, prior to the Lord Chancellorship being offered by Lord Derby to Mr. Pemberton Leigh, the peerage was offered to him, both by Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston during their respective Administrations, but their offers were declined.

The net amount of duty received on paper in the quarter ended March 31, 1858, was—England and Wales, £214,500 17*s.* 8*d.*; Scotland, £252,959 13*s.* 1*d.*; and Ireland, £51,912 12*s.* 1*d.*; being in all £1,119,433 2*s.* 10*d.*

On Friday week the guards and engine-driver of the Royal train which conveyed the Queen and Prince Consort to Birmingham on the 15th of June were presented by Sir John Ratcliff, the Mayor, with beautiful silver medals commemorative of the occasion.

At the request of the Queen a week's addition is to be made to the holidays of St. Paul's School, and of the King's School, Ely, in honour of the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Frederick William of Prussia.

On Saturday last the men belonging to the works at the Stratford shops and station of the Eastern Counties Railway, accompanied by their wives, children, and sweethearts, in all nearly 2000 in number, went on an excursion to Southend, where they spent the day.

The arrangements for the erection of the statue of Sir Isaac Newton at Grantham are progressing satisfactorily, and the inauguration, which will be attended by Lord Brougham, will take place on the 21st of September.

In an advertisement offering an estate in Worcestershire for sale the auctioneer announces, in a line of capital letters, as one of the tempting inducements to purchasers, "Political influence over twelve hundred honest yeomen!"

On Sunday last a man named John Lane, who had been blind nearly forty years, committed suicide by throwing himself into a pool of water at Killala, Galway. A verdict of "Deliberately done away with" was returned by the Coroner's jury.

An entertainment is to be given to Sir H. R. F. Davies by the Border manufacturers, in consideration of his services in opposing obnoxious clauses affecting the interests of millowners whose works are driven by water, has been fixed for Friday, the 3rd September.

The deepest coalpit in Great Britain, and probably in the world, has, after nearly twelve years' labour, just been completed and opened at Dukinfield, Cheshire. The shaft of this pit is 636½ yards deep, and the sinking of it has cost nearly £100,000.

Three colts ascended the Western Rock, at Haytor, Devon, on Tuesday week, where during the summer season a quantity of herbage grows. Not being able to turn round, they fell over the rock, and two were killed.

It is rumoured in literary circles that preparations are being made at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, for the reception of a considerable portion of the manuscript treasures of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart., of Middlehill.

Accompanying a Noah's ark, fresh from Germany, and on sale in our toyshops, is a catalogue of the inmates thereof in German, French, and English. Amongst the articles named we find "two mice, two sheeps;" but, best of all, "eight men, viz., four men and four wives."

The Imperial Horticultural Society of Paris have announced their intention of holding a great exhibition, open to all nations. Everything must be delivered at the Palais de l'Industrie, in the Champs Elysées, by the 25th of September.

The French Society of Dramatic Authors has obtained for the sons of Mozart and Weber, who have hitherto been living in comparative indigence, the *droits d'auteurs* on the works of their fathers, hitherto withheld from them.

